The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.

On THIS SATURDAY, DEC. 1st, 1860. The Performances will commence with the Historical Play, adapted from the French of Casimer Delavigne, entitled LOUIS XI.

Louis XI - Mr. Charles Kean. The Dauphin - Miss Chapman. Duke de Nemours - Mr. J. F. Cathcart. Jacques Coitier - Mr. Frank Huntley. Tristan l'Hermite - Mr. G. Everett. Marie - Miss N. Chapman. Marthe - Mrs. Charles Kean.

To conclude with a Comedietta, entitled THE RIVAL PAGES.

Louis XIII. - Mr W Baynham. Victoire - Mrs Burkinshaw. Julie - Miss Edwards.

Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven. Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Fifth appearance of the Juvenile and Versatile Actor, Mr. WYBERT ROUSBY. On this SATURDAY EVENING, 1st December, 1860, The performances will commence with the historical Drama (in three acts), entitled THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

Gaston - Mr Wybert Rousby. D'Aubigne - Mr G. Vincent. Marie D'Ostanges - Miss S Miles.

After which, the comic Drama (in one act), entitled LOVE'S DISGUISES.

Captain Sanspeur - Mr Wybert Rousby. Melan de Montbelin - Miss S Miles.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet. To be followed by the celebrated Petite Drama of ... Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq. To conclude with the celebrated Drama, in two acts, entitled BEN BOLT.

Ben Bolt - Mr. Wybert Rousby. Ivan Ironlink - Mr. H. Vivash. Reuben Rags - Mr. G. Fisher. Alice - Miss Sophia Miles.

Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7. Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6d.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA, Having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK. The Eighth Fashionable and Select Day Performance will take place THIS DAY (Saturday), DECEMBER 1st, at 3 o'clock, and every following WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Children half price to stalls and second seats.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Members are informed that a CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, at Eight o'clock, and that there will be a Ballot previous to the concert. Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the secretary with the necessary information. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Sec. Committee Rooms, 29th Nov., 1860.

DUBLIN MADRIGAL SOCIETY. Mr. LEVEY, CONDUCTOR. The Society's First Concert for the Season will take place at the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th December. The Programme includes selections from Puritani and Robin Hood. In addition to an efficient chorus, the Committee have secured the services of Miss Julia Cruise, Soprano; Messrs. William Tracy and J. O'Rorke, Tenori; Messrs. Abraham Talbot, W. Manning, and J. Keane, Alti; and Mr. Richard Smith, Basso. A subscription of One Guinea per annum entitles to three free tickets for each of the Society's Concerts. Communications addressed to the Secretary, Antient Concert Rooms, will receive immediate attention. (By order) WILLIAM TALBOT, Hon. Sec. Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d. 40, Lower Sackville-street.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE. ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. (Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council). At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards. The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—

200 Picture Prizes	(See list.)
250 Statuettes, &c. &c.	(See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames	(See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs	(See list.)

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES. This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain. Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required. JAMES G. LAW, Secretary. 29, Princess-street, Manchester.

THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promises of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—Art Journal. Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTICE.—GEORGE MANSFIELD begs to announce that his New Galleries will be completed in a few days, and trusts that through the increased facilities they will afford him, attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of orders, to merit a continuance of that patronage with which he has been favoured.—GEORGE MANSFIELD, 90, GRAFTON-STREET.

OUR HOMES, or PICTURES OF DOMESTIC LIFE. PUBLIC LECTURE. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, a Public Lecture will (D.V.) be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on the above deeply interesting subject, by the Rev. JOHN WHITE. To commence at Eight o'clock. "An admirable Lecture, *** delivered with great earnestness, power, and eloquence, now moving the audience deeply with thrilling descriptions, and anon convulsing them with laughter."—"Belfast News-Letter." Tickets may be had of Messrs. Robertson, Curry and Co., P. D. Hardy and Son, Sackville-street; Messrs Robertson, Nicholson, Herbert, Grafton-street; Messrs. Rowse and Co., Stephen's-green; Mr. M'Ghee, Nassau-street, and all other respectable Booksellers. Platform, 1s; Body of the Hall and Galleries, 6d.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

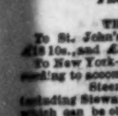
ELECTION OF BOROUGH ASSESSOR. TO THE CONSERVATIVE BURGESSES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN. GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to remind my friends that the Election of Borough Assessor will take place on MONDAY next, 3d of December, at the ASSEMBLY-HOUSE, WILLIAM-STREET, commencing at Nine o'clock a.m., and ending at Four o'clock p.m. Each Burgess can only vote for one Candidate; as there will be a contest, I request the early voting of my supporters.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, JAMES M. HYNDMAN. 4, Belvidere-place, Nov. 27.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. Address to Sunday School Teachers and Young People by REV. J. B. SMYTH, In the MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL-BRIDGE, on MONDAY EVENING, 3rd December. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. As the Hall can accommodate only a limited number, admission by ticket only, 6d each, at the door, and from ROBERT HUNT, Secretary, 34, Westmoreland-street.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN. G. LAUDER and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to Inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs. Agents for Patent and other Machinery. Starkey's Patent Washing Machine. Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN, PITT-STREET, OFF GRAFTON-STREET. Instituted 1822. Consulting Physicians—Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. William Stokes, M D, M R I A, Regius Professor T C D. Consulting Surgeons—James W Cusack, Esq., F R C S, &c., Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen, Joseph Smyly, Esq., F R C S, &c. Medical Officers—Samuel L Hard, M D, F R C S I, M R I A, Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician-Accoucheur to Stevens' Hospital, &c., &c. William Moore, M B, T C D, M R I A, Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to Sir P Dun's Hospital, &c., &c. Surgeon Dentist—W Sunshaw, Esq., F R C S I. Apothecary—Mr J Graham, L S A. Matron—Mrs Bagnall. Collector—Mr Michael Daly, 70, Great Brunswick-street. Bankers—Messrs. LaTouche and Co.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships PRINCE ALBERT, HIBERNIA, COLUMBIA, ANGLIA, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT," For New York, December 18. THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN: To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage ... £6 5s. Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent. Homeward Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other Towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Office. For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 6, Eden-quay, Dublin.

LOST.—The Gentleman who took a CARPET BAG, by mistake, from the Glasgow steamer Herald, on Tuesday last, will greatly oblige by leaving it at the Glasgow Steamship Office, Eden-quay.

£10 REWARD.—Lost, or taken off the platform of the Drogheda Railway, Amiens-street, on the arrival of the 5-10 p.m. train, on Monday, the 26th instant, a Large Leather Portmanteau, containing Law Papers, and some Wearing Apparel. The papers are of no value save to the owner. Any person bringing same to 108, Capel-street, or the cloak-room of the Drogheda Station, within one week from this date, will receive £10 Reward. Dublin, Nov. 28th, 1860.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. OLDHAM and CO., DRUGGISTS, 16, CAPEL-STREET, Have removed to the Establishment of the late Mr. Wm. Mossop, 13, NORTH EARL-STREET.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION. A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING. The usual Prayer Meeting will be held (D.V.) THIS (Saturday) EVENING, in the Schoolroom adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, Lower Abbey-street, at Eight o'clock p.m. The Rev. J. D. Powell will preach (D. V.) on TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 2nd December, at Twelve Noon, and at Seven in the Evening. A Special Revival Prayer Meeting will be held after the Evening Service.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING. METROPOLITAN HALL. The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on next TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J DENHAM SMITH will preside.

RATHMINES OLD SCHOOLHOUSE. Mr. CHAS. MACKINTOSH will address the Sunday-School Children, on Lord's-day morning, at Ten o'clock; open to any other young people who may wish to attend. A Special Service for Prayer, Praise, and the Ministry of the Word, every SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. The Lecture on TUESDAY by Rev. C. J. RAMSEY.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS. 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET. November 28th, 1860. At the Weekly Meeting of the Committee this day, the subjoined resolutions were passed unanimously:— "Resolved—That the best thanks of this committee are due, and hereby given, to the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., for his eloquent, impressive, and effective appeal in behalf of the Association, on the 18th instant, in the Molyneux Asylum; and the committee take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of the obligations the Association is under to the Rev. Dr. Fleury, for his long continued and unwearied exertions in its behalf." "Resolved—That we desire to record our grateful acknowledgments to the congregation of the Molyneux Asylum for their kind support of the institution." JAMES SMART, Assistant-Secretary.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution: Countess of Donoughmore, Viscountess Monck, Lady Maria Forester, Lady Florence Balfour, Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, Lady Catherine Evans Freke, Hon Mrs Lefroy, Hon Mrs Pakenham, Hon Mrs King Harman, Lady Crofton, Miss Whately, Mrs Tighe, Mrs B L Guinness, Mrs Hill, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Hare.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR, On most reasonable terms. A variety of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles, On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1860, And the three following days, in the LARGE SALE-ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. The Committee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years been enabled to maintain their extensive Christmas Sale, they again announce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, and the three following days; and they trust that those whom the Lord has blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed. During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the School, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ones receive dinner daily. Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street. N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles from the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready money transactions most desirable.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. ROSCOMMON FAIR. WEDNESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1860. Special Trains will be in readiness at Roscommon for the conveyance of Live Stock. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 28th Nov., 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. LOUGHREA FAIR, 5TH DECEMBER, 1860. On THURSDAY, 6th December, the following reduced rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Ballinasloe:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Mullingar	14s 6d	To Kilcock	26s 6d
" Killucan	18s 6d	" Maynooth	31s 0d
" Hill of Down	21s 0d	" Dublin	31s 0d
" Enfield	26s 0d		

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe for the conveyance of Cattle. Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd November, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

Sermons.

ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the Gospel will be preached (D.V.) by the Rev. W. L. GILES. Subject—"The Spendthrift." To commence at half-past Three o'clock. Admission Free. This effort is one of Christian love, seeking the Salvation of immortal souls, and asks the sympathy and prayers of all Christians.

THE Rev. EDWARD HEART will (D.V.) preach in the WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, Blackhall-place, on TO-MORROW (Sunday), December 2, at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven o'clock Evening. After Evening Service, there will be a Special Prayer Meeting.

IRISH AUXILIARY TO THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY. PATRON: Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. A SERMON for the objects of the above society will be preached (D.V.) in the EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, On TO-MORROW (Sunday), 2nd DEC., 1860, by the Rev. GEORGE W. DALTON, A.M. (Assistant Minister.) Divine service to commence at Twelve o'clock. After the sermon a collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Society.
1. The leading object of the society is to send Clergymen, Catechists, and teachers of the Church of England, to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to British subjects in other parts of the world.
2. The principles of the society are Evangelical and Protestant; and special care is taken that its missionaries and agents should be persons of decided piety, intelligent acquaintance with the truth, and earnest devotion to the missionary work.
Contributions for the society are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche and Co., or by the Rev H. M. Finny, Secretary, at the Society's office, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin; also by the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, 62, Upper Baggot-street, and Samuel Rogers, Esq., 45, Upper Baggot-street.

SERMONS. The Education Sermons will be preached (D.V.) on NEXT SUNDAY, 2nd inst., in the Centenary Chapel, Stephen's-green, by the Rev. W. F. APPELBE, LL.D. Service will commence at 12 o'clock Noon, and 7 o'clock Evening. Subject for the Noon—"Saul of Tarsus." For the Evening—"The Resurrection of the Body." Collections will be made after each service.

SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. ESTABLISHED 1822. COMMITTEE. Rev Edward Marks, D D; " Alexander Irwin; " Edward Brooke; " H Verschoyle; " Maurice F Day; " A M Pollock; " S Roberts, F T C D; James W J Lenrick, Esq; William Brooke, Esq, M C; Edward H Burroughs, Esq., Q C; Espine Batty, Esq; The Hon Somerset R Maxwell; Acheson Henderson, Esq; D C Lloyd, Esq Q C; Robert Wilson, Esq; Robert F Franks, Esq; Thomas Lefroy, Esq, Q C. SECRETARY. The Right Hon the Lord Chief Justice Lefroy. ASSISTANT-SECRETARY. Henry Warren, Esq, 27, Lower Pembroke-street, Dublin. A SERMON will be Preached (God willing) in TRINITY CHURCH, Lower Gardiner-street, on TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Rev. CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., and a collection made for the above Society. Service to commence at Seven o'clock. This Society was established for the purpose of employing humble men of approved piety, and well versed in the Scriptures, to read the Bible from house to house to those who are willing to hear it. The Readers are employed by the Society, in both the English speaking and Irish Districts of the country. They address their labours to all classes of the poor, both Protestants and Roman Catholics; and they have been proved, by the blessing of God, to be eminently useful among both. There were at one time upwards of Eighty Readers employed by the Society; there are now only Sixty. The number had to be reduced, owing to the diminished funds at the disposal of the Committee. It is earnestly desired that the help of Christian people may be given to enable the Committee not only to continue this number, but to send Readers to some other places where they are anxiously looked for, there being at present very pressing applications on the list, from clergymen in various parts of Ireland, to send new Readers to their respective parishes. Subscriptions or Donations will be thankfully received by any Member of the Committee, or by the Assistant-Secretary, 27, Lower Pembroke-street, Dublin, from whom every information may be obtained.

YORK-STREET CHAPEL. The ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached (D.V.) on TO-MORROW, (Sunday) Dec. 2nd, at Twelve o'clock, by the Rev. J. HALL, of Mary's Abbey; and in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. KIRKPATRICK, when collections will be made in support of the Gospel in the above place. This place of worship was erected in 1808. In addition to the faithful preaching of the Gospel, there are now maintained in beneficial operation Sunday Schools, Adult Bible Classes, a Young Men's Society, a Dorcas and Benevolent Society, a Lending Library, and Associations in aid of Home and Foreign Missions. It is hoped that these means of usefulness will commend the interests of the place to the Christian public, whose attendance and pecuniary assistance are respectfully solicited. Contributions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. Dr. Urwick, 40, Rathmines Road; R. N. Matheson, Esq., 2, Castlewood-terrace, Rathmines, Dr. Collins, 46, York-street; George Foley, Esq., 22, Baggot-street; and by Mr. J. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE. THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE. METROPOLITAN HALL. UNION SPECIAL SERVICES. TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, of Belfast. Subject, "Zion's Success and Safety." MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer, Praise, and Address by different Clergymen. WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. JOHN HALL. The CLERGY and PEOPLE of all classes, without religious distinction, are admitted free, in a spirit of love and peace. Hymn Books at the door. THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

Insurances.

UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE ON LIFE. THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND has adopted a NEW SCHEME of "UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE," which entirely obviates the objections to the ordinary system of other Offices. OMISSION to pay a Premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and, after a time, Payment may be intentionally Postponed for a Year. The ASSURED is not subject to any restriction as to Occupation or Residence; and NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can ever be payable. The ASSURANCE is virtually Non-forfeitable and Unquestionable. The POLICY-HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy, can withdraw a fixed and unusually large proportion of his payments, or take a Paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a Loan, and still continue the Policy. SO COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY a system of Unconditional Assurance is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Assurance Office. Explanatory Pamphlets may be had on application. ENTRANTS TO THE PROFIT CLASS on or before 5th DECEMBER NEXT will secure ONE YEAR'S BONUS more than will be allotted to later entrants. The LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND was founded in 1838, and has issued upwards of Thirteen Thousand Policies for Life Assurance, amounting to nearly Six Millions Sterling. The Annual Income is upwards of £180,000. The Policies under the Original Scheme have been, for many years, unusually free from restrictions and imperfections, and the assured have received large benefits. Prospectuses of the Scheme also may be had on application. Mr. BARRY COLLINS, Solicitor, 22, Lower Ormond-quay. DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000. FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS. To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor. MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street. SURGEON: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square. DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns. N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. .. £800,000. Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. .. £700,000. FIRE. NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS. TRUSTEES: John Shaw Leigh, Esq., and John Naylor, Esq. DIRECTORS. Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq. Deputy Chairman {Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq. T D Anderson, Esq; Michael Belcher, Esq; George Booker, Esq; Thomas Bonch, Esq; Michael Bousfield, Esq; David Cannon, Esq; Thomas Dover, Esq; S R Graves, Esq; James Holme, Esq; Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq; George H Horsfall, Esq; Richard Houghton, Esq; Maxwell Hyslop, Esq; Roger Lyon Jones, Esq; E T Kearsley, Esq; James Lawrence, Esq; David Malcomson, Esq; W J Marrow, Esq; Francis Maxwell, Esq; William Smith, Esq; John Torr, Esq. ACTUARY AND MANAGER: PERCY M. DOVE, Esq. IRELAND. DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: No. 49, DAME-STREET. MEDICAL OFFICERS: Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North; J H Wharton, Esq, B A T C D, L K, Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street. SOLICITOR: Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square. LOCAL MANAGER: J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq. With Agencies in the principal towns. N.B.—Influential Agents required in places where the Company is not represented. Apply to J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager, 49, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomar, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street. PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East. The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force during fifteen days after the day on which such Policies are in force for the Premium, and consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices. THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland. N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. New and most valuable system of Assurance, whereby a Policy becomes payable equally in the event of any affliction or accident by which the Assured is totally incapacitated and rendered unfit for the pursuit of his usual calling, and for the support either of himself or of his family at death. All information respecting the above, as also in relation to the Industrial Branch, can be obtained on application to JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq., Secretary for Ireland, 10½, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. N.B.—Active and influential Agents wanted where the Company is at present unrepresented. Remuneration liberal. A handsome commission to Solicitors on the introduction of business.

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THE HOUSE, 54, ABBEY-STREET, and attached Premises, for an unexpired term of 83 years, at £46 3s 1d per annum, will be sold by private contract.—Apply to GANLY, SONS, & PARKER, Usher's-quay, Dublin. Statement of title, &c., to be had from Messrs. Garde and Atkinson, 15, Merchant's-quay, Dublin.

TO BE LET, fully and elegantly Furnished, a commodious and beautifully decorated House in FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, containing four handsome reception-rooms, large bedrooms, servants' apartments, four-horse stable, coach-house, &c.—Apply to A. Jones, Son, and Co., House Agents, Furnishers, and Auctioneers, 135, St. Stephen's-green.

TO BUILDERS, COAL FACTORS, &c. TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, all that the Premises situate in South Gloucester-street and Peterson's-lane, containing in breadth about 63 feet, and in depth about 69 feet. The premises are situate in the immediate neighbourhood of Wood-quay, and are well calculated for the storage of coal, &c. A lease for building purposes can be granted. Application to be made to Messrs. Guinness and Mahon, 17, College-green; or to Messrs. Watson, 90, Harcourt-street.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. James Keena, deceased, with walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business position has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. Gerald Lemon, Longford.

GRAZING.—To be Let for Grazing, for the term of Seven Years, from the 25th of March, 1861; about 150 acres of the land of Ballindolan, situated in the county Kildare; there is a herd's house on the land.—Apply to E. L. Bor, Esq., Ballindolan, Edenderry.

WELLINGTON-ROAD.—An excellent Pair-horse Stable, Coach-house, Loft, &c., with enclosed Yard to be Let in the above locality, and immediate possession given.—Apply at 4, Haytesbury-street.

Auctions.

GENERAL AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. SALE BY AUCTION OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Including a very prime Set of Pillar and Claw Dining Tables, Two Mahogany Upright (Office) Alphabets, A handsome Drawingroom Cabinet Bookcase, in Rosewood, Pedestal Sideboards, Pier Cabinets with and without Marble Tops, Economy Dining, Loo, Card, and other Tables, A very superior Mahogany French Canopy Bed, A Beautiful Pole Screen, richly Carved and Gilt, covered in Berlin-Work, Several Mantelpiece Glasses (of sizes,) A very Elegant (Antique) Oval Mirror or Girandole, A Crystal Chandelier for 8 lights, two Gasaliers for 3 and 6 lights, Two Square Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, and Broadwood, London, Three Violins, A Harmonium suited to a small Place of Worship, Several New and Second-hand Brussels and Tapestry Room Carpets and Hearth-rugs, Solid Silver Plate and Plated Ware, A Set of Meat Covers, A Splendid Long Dinner Service of (Mason's) Richly-coloured and Burnished in Gold Stone China, A very fine Duck Gun, by Dugard, and a Double-barrelled Gun, by Mortimer, London, a small Iron Safe on Stand, A few Lots of Glass, Delf, and other effects.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, In the Extensive Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, On TUESDAY, 4th of Dec., 1860. A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Including (with those articles above enumerated) parlour and drawingroom chairs, sofas, couches, and lounging chairs, in haircloth, damask, moreen, and American cloth; cases of drawers; four-post, elliptic-roofed, Albert and French bedsteads, with suitable curtains; feather beds, hair mattresses and bedding; toilet table and glasses; chamber and hall chairs; basinstands and towel-rails; an eight-drawer office table; a two-fall office desk, with panelled and railed front; a large bagatelle board, with balls and cues; a pair of globes; two moderateur lamps; an electric machine; a ... waggon; a four-fold screen; a tambour frame, &c., &c. Sale to commence punctually at One o'clock. The musical instruments, plate, plated-ware, iron-safe and fire arms at 3 o'clock. JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers.

PROPERTY BY AUCTION. COUNTY DUBLIN. Villa Residence, Offices, and 11a. 1r. 17p., Irish, of superior Land, on PRIMROSE-HILL, overlooking the Town of Lucan, situate opposite the grand gate of CHARLES V. COLTHURST, Esq., lord of the soil, held under lease, equal to a lease for ever, at a nett rental of about £40 per annum. This lovely residence and substantial valuable appendages have connected with them such facilities for travelling by rail at Lucan Stations on both lines of rail, an omnibus twice a-day to and from the city, climate, soil, and scenery so varied in wood and water, adjoining aristocratic residences, &c., that to form any estimate of its value it must be seen. The Proprietor, FREDERICK M'GARRY, Esq., not requiring the place, has ordered Subscribers to Sell it by Auction, at 2 o'clock, On THURSDAY, the 6th of DECEMBER, 1860, IN THE PUBLIC MART, USHER'S QUAY. Terms at Sale. Statement of Title, with other particulars, may be had, in the meantime, from CONNELL LOUGHNAN, Esq., Solicitor, 84, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, or from the undersigned. The whole concerns with Garden, Offices, and Land, are in perfect repair and preservation. Immediate possession can be given. Cards to view may be had from GANLY, SONS, and PARKER, Auctioneers, Woolbrokers, and Smithfield Salesmen, USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN, and LONGFORD.

The Fine Arts—Notice. C. BENNETT begs to inform his Friends and the Patrons of Fine Arts generally, that he will resume the Sale of Mr. Luke Dillon's high-class Pictures of the Ancient and Modern School, On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, on the 5th and 6th of December, on the Premises, No. 46, GRAFTON-STREET, commencing at No. 202, in Supplemental Catalogue, which will be ready for distribution on Monday, when the collection may be viewed. Also at the conclusion of the Sale, the Stock of Framed Engravings and Water Colour Drawings, handsome Pier and Chimney Glasses, Mirrors, Girandoles, Artists' Materials, &c. Sale to commence each day at One o'clock. Catalogues may be had at Mr Dillon's, or of CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer, 5, Upper Ormond-quay.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW. IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE Of first-class Wines, Whiskey, Pianoforte, Household Furniture, Jaunting Cars, Harness, Cattle, &c. MR. JOHNSON begs respectfully to announce that he has been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late John Parnell, Esq., to SELL, by public and totally unreserved AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 7th of December, 1860, at CASSINO HOUSE, one mile from Rathdrum, commencing at Eleven o'clock sharp, a large quantity of rare old Port Wine, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Champagne, and Liqueurs; also, some first-class Whiskey, in sherry cask and in bottles. The Furniture comprises a semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood; splendid mahogany bookcase, very large size; pedestal sideboard; sofas and settees; 2 dozen mahogany chairs, in haircloth and American cloth; several arm, easy, and reclining chairs; mahogany tables, large and small size; Ottoman and dumb waiter; superb Brussels, Turkey, Kidderminster, and druggett carpets; hearth rugs; fenders and fire-irons; garduvin and bottles; chintz window curtains. The Bedroom Furniture comprises—Massive mahogany four-posted, French, and sofa bedsteads; prime feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; pure curled hair and flock mattresses; blankets, sheeting, and counterpanes; a few pieces of new house linen; table blinds; clothes press; cane seat chairs; toilet tables; toilet glass; portable water closet (new); large chest; splendid long dinner service, in stone china; breakfast and tea services; a quantity of kitchen and culinary articles; jar of lamp oil; set of block tin dish covers; with various other lots. Also, 2 fashionable jaunting cars, with blue cloth cushions; 1 covered car; 1 set of brass-mounted double harness; 1 set of single harness; small size ladies' saddle; gentleman's saddle, and 2 double-rein bridles and martingales; child's perambulator; and a new framed saw; large size cricket ground tent, in perfect order; three superior milch cows. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Commission. DANIEL JOHNSON, Auctioneer, Ballinacarrigy, Rathdrum.

Money.

FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED THANKS will be given to any Lady or Gentleman who will procure for advertiser a situation (of adequate value), in any of the Railways or Mercantile establishments, city preferred; he is an experienced Bookkeeper and Cashier; his testimonials and reference will be found unexceptionable; the strictest secrecy observed; no objection to the country.—Address "Vicars," IRISH TIMES Office, for a week.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 28, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Sequential Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

WATER SPANIELS.—A few Pups of the purest breed to be disposed of.—Address "Canis," IRISH TIMES Office.

Music.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS. These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application. Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence. PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 12, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.

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TURNIPS, CARROTS, AND POTATOES FOR SALE. Swedish Turnips, 22s. per ton. Aberdeen Turnips, 15s. per ton. Red Carrots, £1 10s. per ton. Potatoes, Picked, and free from Disease, £3 10s per ton; AT SWEETMOUNT HOUSE, DUNDRUM.

Publications.

Third Edition, with Portrait, Price Six Shillings. THE FAITHFUL SHEPHERD, or The Life and Times of Godfrey Massy, Vicar of Bruff, by Rev. DAWSON MASSY, M.A. "The Life of the Rev. Godfrey Massy presents such an example of zeal and faithfulness as may well make every reader humble. That other such instances of goodness and self-devotion may be raised up, both in his country and in ours is my earnest prayer."—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. "Written with great eloquence and power."—"National Standard." By the same Author, Second Edition, Price Five Shillings, THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROMANISM. "Recommended by the Committee of the Protestant Reformation Society for its highly valuable information, and singularly attractive style.—Rev. JOHN DAURY." "Likely to have a widely extended popularity."—"Critic." "This author treads unbeaten paths."—"Clerical Journal." "True views of the Papacy, often expressed with great vigour of thought and diction."—"Weekly Visitor." London—Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Dublin—Herbert.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 2s. 6d., CONTAINS: Concerning Screws: being Thoughts on the Practical Service of Imperfect Means.—A Consolatory Essay. By A. K. H. B. Gryll Grange. By the Author of "Headlong Hall." Conclusion. Mr. Ruskin at the Sea Side.—A Vacation Medley. By Shirley. Ida Conway.—A Tale. By J. M. C. Chapters VI. to IX. Reconciliation of Ceylon; its Forests and its Pearl Fishery. On Modern Competition. Life and Writings of Thomas de Quincey. The Glaciers of the Alps. In Memoriam. Chronicle of Current History. Index. The January Number will contain the First Part of a New Tale by the Author of "Digby Grand," &c. London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand, W.C.

Cards.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME. DAVID WAKEFIELD, Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor, 11, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN. This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

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SHAWLS. In our SHAWL DEPARTMENT will be found one of two leading numbers in FRENCH FILLED SCARFS, MOSAICS, and a few Black Centres, suitable for Mourning, at £3 3s 6d; A very choice Stock of WOOL SHAWLS, in every fashionable mixture of colouring; Travelling Shawls, Mourning Shawls, Chenille Shawls, and every Colour in PLAIN CLOTH SHAWLS.

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Scale of Prices	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	3	3
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500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
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20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
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20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
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A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE HOUSE, 19 AND 20, ESSEX-STREET. C. M. WARREN begs to notify to her numerous friends and the Public that she is obliged to resume business at her old Concerns, 19 and 20, Essex-street, and is determined to maintain the character this Establishment has hitherto upheld, of selling the best article at the lowest possible price; and hopes, by strict attention to all orders, to earn a continuance of the patronage she and her late husband have enjoyed for the last 40 years. C. M. W. has now on hand the largest stock of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services in the city; also a magnificent assortment of Chandeliers, Gasaliers, Chinese Lanterns, Moderateur and other Lamps, which she will dispose of much under the usual price. An immense assortment of every kind of Glass suited to hotels, taverns, &c., &c., at wholesale prices. No connexion with any other house. Dublin, Nov. 20, 1860.

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Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
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DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c). "I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists. SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Miscellaneous.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY, forwarded in Bags to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal, BEVERLY SMYTH, COAL MERCHANT, SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN. Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, first-class Orrel Coal, Gilcrux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack. No charge made for the use of Bags, if returned without delay and prepaid. Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire. Tan supplied on a moment's notice.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!! The Subscribers beg to announce that, being Agents for the sale of Coal from the following Collieries, they are prepared to sell same at either f.o.b., or delivered prices. They also beg to call attention to the fact that, being Sole Agents for the Collieries, they can give unusual facilities as to price and to delivery, pure and unmixed:— Kirkless-Hall Orrell Colliery Lancashire, For House and Gas Coal, and Cannel. Thomas Powell & Son, Newport and Cardiff, For Duffryn and Tredegar Steam Coal. Morgan, Perkins, & Co., Llanelly, Anthracite Coal for Grain-drying and Lime-burning. John Watson, Jun., Glasgow, Balquharston and Wishaw House and Steam Coal. Maxwood Colliery, Hurlford Troon, Splint, Steam, and House Coal. Pearson, Knowles, & Co., Ince-Hall, and Spring Collieries. Steam, Gas, and House Coal, and Cannel. JOHN CHARLEY & CO., BELFAST, and 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE CUTLERY. WILLIAM THOMPSON, 45, DAME-STREET, Begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to his extensive Stock of FIRST-CLASS TABLE CUTLERY, Consisting of Head, Foot, Side, and Game Carvers, in Ivory and Stag Balance-handled Table and Dessert Knives, in the finest African Ivory. W. T. solicits an inspection of his New Pattern Table Knife, which for beauty of design and quality of finish cannot be surpassed. W. T. also begs to inform his Customers that he has always on hand a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS ELECTRO-PLATE, From one of the most eminent Manufacturers of Electro-plate in Sheffield. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Cutler to the Queen and Lord Lieutenant, 45, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

SINGER'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. A large number of these very superior machines always in Stock for every branch of trade, particularly for Tailoring and Bootclosing. They are easy to keep in order, and the STITCHING CANNOT BE RIPPED. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEO. F. BENNETT, Agent for Ireland.

GAS LIGHTING. The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL. WILLIAM DANIEL, Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection. Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN. Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S COTS, in great variety, with or without Bedding to suit. JOSEPH SAUNDERS, House Furnishing Ironmonger, 33, DAME-STREET.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY. SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.) Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength. *** Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

IMPORTANT TO TEA DEALERS, GROCERS, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN. ROBERT G. GATCHELL respectfully submits for inspection a first-class assortment of Scales, Canisters, and every requisite for the outfitting of the above trade. 7, DAWSON-STREET, (late 33 & 34, Pill-lane.)

141, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET. WILLIAM MARCHANT begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has this day received a large supply of goods to suit the present season, at prices never offered to the Public before. Japanned Coal Vases, from 8s 6d to 15s each. Japanned Tea Trays, in sets of 3, from 7s 6d to 25s per set. Japanned Waiters to match, from 6d to 2s 6d. each. Argentine Tea Spoons, 4s and 6s per doz. Argentine Table Forks, 12s and 16s per doz. Argentine Dessert Forks, 9s and 11s per doz. Argentine Spoons, same prices. Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, from 12s to 20s per dozen. Iron Bedsteads, from 8s 6d to 40s. Shoe Brushes, from 1s 6d to 5s per set. Blacklead do., from 1s 9d to 2s 9d per do. Sweeping do., 1s to 3s each. Hearth do., 6d to 1s 6d each. Scrubbing do., 9d to 1s 9d each. Cocoa Fibre Mats and Matting in great variety. Block Tin Dish Covers, in sets of 6, from 16s the set. Patent Metal Pots and Saucepans, from 6d to 7s 6d each. W. M. begs to say, that in submitting the above list, there is no house in Dublin can give the same class of goods at the prices quoted. By paying a visit to inspect the Stock, the Public will be amply repaid. Crosse's Patent Mangles, from 60s to 70s each. Please observe 141, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, opposite the Market.

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS will effect a considerable saving by visiting WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S ESTABLISHMENT, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN, where there is at all times an extensive stock of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Brushes, Japanned Trays, and London Tea Urns, Fenders, and Fire-irons, Saddlery, Superior Knives and Forks, Block Tin Dish Covers, ELECTRO-PLATED and SOLID ARGENTINE SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, TEA and COFFEE POTS; Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; All of which are marked at the same unusually Low Prices as have established this as decidedly THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR SALE OR HIRE. Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED; Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power. The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 60 to 80 Barrels per day. For terms and further information apply to JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN. Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones (not dried) in Casks, Vitriolised Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano, and all other Special Manures. N.B.—Early orders are respectfully solicited for Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines, Horse Rakes, and Patent Cultivator.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c. Vase Moderateur Lamps, Pillar do. do., Stand do. do., in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers. Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned. Finest French Colza Oil. GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

BRILLIANT AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT. The Albion Photogen Lamp are the best and cheapest yet produced. These Lamps, with Patent Spring Burners and Flange Chimneys, are a patent improvement on every other burner in use. Can be regulated like gas, and give the cheapest non-explosive Portable Light known. WILLIAM ELLWOOD is now supplied with a varied Stock of the above, suitable for the Drawingroom, the Study, or for general family use. Lamps for working men. WILLIAM ELLWOOD, Druggist, 102, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN, Opposite Marlborough-street.

Wants.

A LADY, of long experience in teaching, wishes for an engagement as FINISHING GOVERNESS, either Visiting or Resident; she is capable of instructing in the usual branches of an English Education, with French, Italian, German, Music, and Drawing; also boys, in Latin, to prepare for school; she is suited to take charge in a widower's family, having heretofore held such a position; her testimonials are long and satisfactory.—Address "M. B., Tuition," Post-office, Cullenswood, Dublin.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A Lady of the Established Church, accustomed to teaching, wishes to obtain a Morning Tuition in the immediate vicinity of Dublin; she instructs in English, French, and Music.—Address "A. C.," Governess, IRISH TIMES Office.

PREPARATORY GOVERNESS, a Young Lady, brought up in England, in a family where the children are young; she teaches English, French, and Music; terms moderate; most respectable references.—Address "M. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

MEDICAL.—A Student, of two years' experience in Practical Pharmacy and Dispensary Practice, wishes for a Situation as an Assistant, where he would be allowed time to attend Lectures; unquestionable references can be given.—Address "A. B.," 69, Upper Sackville-street.

CLERK, COMPANION, or COLLECTOR, in a Delivery, Receiving Yard, or Store, a steady Man, of business habits, who can give security in money; can produce excellent testimonials as to character and capability, with reference to respectable merchants in this city.—Please address "T. B.," 27, Lower Camden-street.

WANT SITUATIONS

A GENTLEWOMAN wants a Situation as Companion to a Pious Lady; has had experience with Invalids; or has no objection to undertake the charge of Housekeeping for an elderly Gentleman; is not anxious about salary; is of the Established Church, and has excellent references; advertiser is fond of young people, and willing to prove herself useful amongst them.—Please address "R. S. T.," IRISH TIMES Office; answers requested within 10 or 12 days.

NEEDLEWOMAN.—A Young Person, a Roman Catholic, wishes for a Situation, as Needlewoman, in a gentleman's family; she understands millinery and dressmaking, and can be highly recommended by ladies for whom she has worked; she has not been out before.—Address "A. B.," Post-office, Malahide, county Dublin.

LADY'S MAID, or MAID AND HOUSEKEEPER, or would take charge of an invalid if required; she understands her business perfectly; would be found trustworthy and obliging; makes up places beautifully; can be highly recommended by ladies in towns; is a Protestant; no objection to the country.—Address "S. B.," Mrs. Black's, 1, Molesworth-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A RESPECTABLE Person, accustomed to waiting on one or two Ladies, wishes for a situation as MAID or HOUSEKEEPER; has first-class testimonials.—Address "M. E.," at Mr. Powell's Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street (opposite Nelson's Pillar).

UPPER HOUSEMAID or LAUNDRESS.—Any Lady or Gentleman requiring a steady Person in the above capacity, will find advertiser as such, and capable of performing her business satisfactory. Advertiser wants a respectable situation.—Please address to "M. C." at 106, Marlborough-street, for one week.

HOUSEMAID, or CHAMBERMAID, in a Hotel or Clubhouse, a Young Woman of respectability; character and references unexceptional; is a native of England, and a Protestant.—Address "M. E. G.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 10, Upper Baggot-street.

AS GOOD COOK, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; soups, jellies, pastry, and made-up dishes in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town, and would take charge of a small dairy if required; would have no objection to go any distance in the country.—Address "B. L.," 14, Leicester-street, or 5, Erne-place, off Brunswick-place.

GOOD COOK, a respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business in every respect; also the care of a dairy, and has no objection to the country; she will be found careful and obliging; has long and satisfactory discharges, and will be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. C.," 60, Grafton-street, and 15, Merrion-row.

COOK, in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, where a kitchenmaid is kept, a respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly well in all its details; soups, jellies, pastry, baking, &c.; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended; has no objection to the country.—Address "S. B.," 55, Grafton-street, or 8, Upper Sackville-street.

COOK, a respectable, Middle-aged Woman, who has long and satisfactory discharges; understands pastry, soups, jellies, &c.; would take charge of a dairy if required, and can be highly recommended by the first families, in town at present.—Address "B. C.," 2, Merrion-row, or 7, Lower Leeson-street.

COOK, a steady, Middle-aged Woman, who thoroughly understands her business in every respect; has no objection to take care of a small dairy where assistance is given; has long and satisfactory discharges, and will be highly recommended.—Address "M. C.," 3, Lower Baggot-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, for a week.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, or would go as COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT where another servant is kept; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; has no objection to the country.—Address "A. F.," 37, Great Britain-street.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended; a comfortable situation more desirable than high wages. Advertiser would be an acquisition in a gentleman's family.—Any commands left for "E. C. K.," at 55, Grafton-street, or at the IRISH TIMES Office, will be strictly attended to. Advertiser will be heard of for a week.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady active, respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can wash and make up linen in the neatest manner; has no incumbrance whatever, nor objection to town or country.—Any commands left for "C. B.," at 30, Westmoreland-street, or 14, Grafton-street, for one week shall be respectfully attended to.

AS COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business remarkably well; soups, pastries, and made-up dishes, and also the management of a dairy, if required; can wash and make up linen, if required; no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "E. L.," 135, Lower Baggot-street, or 32, Lower Sackville-street, will be attended to.

GOOD COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business; fish, soup, and made-up dishes; can send up second course satisfactorily; her character will bear the strictest investigation from families of the highest respectability in town at present.—Address "M. K.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can procure satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; has no objection to the country; and who understands soups and jellies.—Address "M. C.," 60, Grafton-street, or 37, Upper Sackville-street.

A YOUNG GIRL wishes for a Situation as PLAIN COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT; is of clean, regular habits, and no objection to a little washing.—Address "N. B.," 34, Henry-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street.

KITCHENMAID, in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, would take the situation of Thorough Servant in a small family; has no objection to washing.—Address "E. M." 20, North Earl-street, or 37, Grafton street.

WANTS a Situation, a Young Married Man; can take care of a vegetable Garden, and can drive in single Harness; his wife would take charge of a lodge, he is a Protestant; and has good discharges, and will make himself generally useful.—Address "R. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

PORTER, or otherwise, a Young Married Man, who writes a good hand, and understands the care of horses, and his wife would act as servant if required; satisfactory reference for sobriety and honesty, and security; is a Protestant.—Address "J. E.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation as INDOOR SERVANT for an elderly, respectable Man; he can be highly recommended by most respectable families; would go as Porter in a gentleman's family.—Address "J. M.," 20, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock.

A YOUNG MAN, just from the country, wishes to obtain a Situation as GENERAL MAN; understands general indoor work; also the care of plate, lamps, and furniture, and has most satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended; understands the care of horses, and can drive well; will be found most satisfactory reference in town; has no objection to town or country.—Address "B. D.," 34, Grafton-street, or 32, Lower Sackville street, for a few days.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a small, respectable family, a steady Young Man, of regular habits, and who understands his business well in all its branches; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be well recommended by most respectable families, who are in town; has no objection to the country; can write and keep accounts well; would take a weekly situation, should such offer; has no incumbrance.—Address "J. G. H.," 36, York-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, for a week.—No Catholic need apply.

COACHMAN, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, just from the country, with character unexceptionable, and understands his business well.—Address "M. R.," 39, Dawson-street, or Byrne's Hotel, Sackville-place.

Wanted.

WANTED for a provincial town in the North of Ireland, a first-class DRESSMAKER. None but those competent to cut out and take entire charge of the workroom need apply.—Address, stating salary expected and last reference, to "A. D. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—THE PRINTING TRADE.—Wanted, three or four respectable and intelligent Boys, who will be apprenticed to the printing trade in the IRISH TIMES Office. No fee is required. Applicants must read and write correctly, and must bring good testimonials. They will have to reside with their parents or friends, and will receive a progressive rate of wages. Hours of attendance suited to their years. Age not to exceed 14 years. Application to be made personally to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, between the hours of three and six o'clock.

C. BAILEY, ROPE MANUFACTURER, 33, BACHELOR'S-WALK, Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, RABBIT NETS, &c., all of best quality, and lowest prices. Sheep Nets, 10s. to 14s. per 50 yards. Country orders punctually attended to.

WORK WELL DONE. SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET. Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns. Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c. Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses. Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor. Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex. Jane Williams, from Rouen. J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 3d. per gallon. Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards, 4s. per gallon. Country orders punctually attended to. J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, EDEN-QUAY.

IMPORTANT!
TO THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC.
SPORTING ATTIRE.
SHOOTING COATS in new designs, made in Scotch Tweeds and Mixture Doeskins, &c., 20s, 25s, 32s, and 40s.
CLERICAL ATTIRE.
Every description in Overcoats and Dress Suits ready made, with a choice selection in Piece Goods to select from, if preferable to have them made to order.
LADIES' RIDING HABITS
made to order, from Superfine Cloths, beautifully cut, and elaborately got up, 80s, 90s, and 100s.
SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
All kinds of Liveries, for Full Dress or Undress wear, can be procured in my Ready-made Department, or made to order, at most reasonable prices.
THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT
is kept constantly supplied with all the latest novelties in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings for selection, previous to making up; and in the event of a Garment not fitting or pleasing, when finished, a second would be made at the request of a Customer.
B. HYAM,
TAILOR, HABIT MAKER, CLOTHIER, HATTER, AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
9, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MADAME MANJON'S WAREROOMS are now replete with a select assortment of Parisian Millinery, for which she solicits an inspection. Prices will be found most moderate.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

UNEXAMPLED DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
Never in the annals of commerce has trade presented so unhealthy or discouraging an aspect as at the present, and in consequence of the advanced period of the Season but little prospect of improvement. Manufacturers are obliged to yield to this pressure by the most unparalleled sacrifice of their merchandise rather than protract sales. We need only invite inspection of
Mr. MAYSTON'S
purchases of the last week as fully realising the above announcement.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Our collection presents all the newest features in Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Droguets, Fancy Dresses for Morning and Evening Costume.
Opera Mantles and Pardessus, Wedding Trousseaux, French Merinoes, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Fans, Embroideries, &c.
Also, all the most approved makes in Flannels, Table Linens, Sheetings, Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Shirtings, &c.
Amongst our Foreign Purchases we shall offer:—
250 Long Filled Cashmere Shawls, designs of the season, at 42s 9d, 55s, to Eight Guineas, worth nearly double these prices.
450 Beautiful Silk Dresses, of unsurpassed attractiveness, at £1 8s 9d, to Five Guineas, good value for one-half as much again.
540 Mantles in the most elegant designs, and in all the Novel Textiles of the Season.
300 Jemiah down, and various other New Wrap Shawls, in excellent taste, and the whole at the most extraordinary prices.
ON VIEW THIS DAY,
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—An immense display of Goods for Family and General Mourning.

JOHN NICKSON and CO. beg respectfully to invite attention to their present superb Stock of WINTER GOODS. It will be found in every point extremely attractive, both as regards variety, novelty, and moderation in prices.
They would wish to bring under special notice their
MANTLE AND BONNET DEPARTMENTS,
As offering an unusual amount of attraction.
P.S.—They are prepared to show some beautiful Goods suited for Evening wear, in
OPERA CLOAKS, WREATHS, HEAD DRESSES, HAIR ORNAMENTS, &c.
JOHN NICKSON and CO.,
10, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

BARKLIE'S FAMILY, AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
99, GRAFTON-STREET.
The Public are respectfully informed that the above Establishment will be found well supplied with the following articles, at moderate prices:—
Black Paramattas, Henrietta Cloths, Patent Ward Cloths, Baratheas, French Twills, Coburgs, Chinese Cloths, French Droguet, and Rep Cloths, Sicilian Cloths, &c.
Particular notice is directed to a Case of Black French Glace Silks, Also the Newest Fashions in Millinery and Mantles, just received.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, SEVERAL CASES OF NEW MILINERY,
Mantles, Silks, Cashmere Shawls, Droguets, Brussels and Chantilly Lace Flouncings, &c.
From Mr. and Mrs. RUSSELL, who are at present in Paris.
An early inspection solicited.
40, DAWSON-STREET.
28th November, 1860.

LADIES' REAL SEALSKIN FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS,
In all the Newest Parisian Shapes, in great variety;
And, observe, at Manufacturer' Prices,
BARNARDO'S
Fur, Millinery, and Straw Bonnet Warehouse,
36, MARY-STREET, AND 4, DAME-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES.
SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO,
have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES in every variety.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

SHIRTS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FINISH, at moderate prices.
JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Shirtmaker and Military Outfitter,
26, NASSAU-STREET,
(Near Grafton-street.)

TAILORING
1, WICKLOW-STREET,
(1 Door from Grafton-street.)
JOHN G. DELANY
Begs leave to announce that his stock of TWEEDS, BEAVER FRIEZES, &c., suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment.
Gentlemen's own Materials made up.
STRICT PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

JOHN PARKER.
35, DAME-STREET,
BOOTMAKER TO THE QUEEN, &c.,
Begs to direct the attention of the nobility and gentry to his present Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, the prices of which will be found as low as is consistent with first-class work, finished in the style for which this Establishment has been famous for so many years. J. P. keeps a large supply of Blacking, Patent and Waterproof Varnish, Breeches Paste, Top Liquid, Brushes, and Top Powders of all colours, Spurs, &c.
N.B.—Some boots and shoes, slightly soiled, will be disposed of at a considerable reduction.

FALL in BOOTS.—Ladies' Boots, 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d. J. MURRAY, 33, UPPER SACKVILLE-ST., near the Rotundo.

T. CORBETT.
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
Charged Wholesale Prices.
500 Pair of BLANKETS, 4s 3d to 8s per Pair.
Rugs, Counterpanes, Flannels, Checks, Corduroy, Calicoes, &c., &c.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
2, 3, 4, AND 5,
WELLINGTON-QUAY.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS.
WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above VERY SUPERIOR GOODS, ordered and finished during the summer months.
THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1766,
8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

WILLIAM HUG,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices:—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £2, £2 10s, £3, and £3 10s; Ditto, Lever Watches, £4, £4 10s, £5, and £6; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, to £10. Twelve months' engagement will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited.
Observe—No. 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREASTPIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF
Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
For the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medals, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 35th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 98th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 21st, 10th, 80th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Portable Eight-Day Plate and Striking Clocks, suitable for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Mess-rooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery Repaired, Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash. THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers',
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
Only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN:
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

C. RANKIN,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Begs to direct attention to the select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in the Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

EDWARD MELMER,
89, GRAFTON-STREET,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND SILVERSMITH.
E. M. begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous Customers and intending Purchasers that he has received several Cases of
FIRST-CLASS LONDON and SWISS MADE WATCHES,
PARIS AND LONDON MADE CLOCKS.
Also some new and beautiful designs in JEWELLERY, CHAINS, &c.,
Amongst which will be found many novelties suited to Wedding Presents, &c.
Diamonds and Articles of Vertu Purchased or Exchanged.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £3 15s. to Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
. The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE
1 AND 2, NASSAU-STREET.
The Principal of the above Establishment has just returned from the Foreign Markets, with an elegant collection of Ornamental Goods, in the newest designs; also a large assortment in Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Table Glass, all of which can be had cheap, as the Son of the Proprietor now keeps their Wholesale House in London.
Goods hired to parties on reasonable terms.
Pure French Colza Oil.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Renbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN IRELAND.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
Respectfully beg the attention of their friends and the Public to the following
LIST OF TEAS, WHICH THEY RECOMMEND,
All of which have been personally and carefully selected from the choicest parcels of the last and new Season's import, and will be found, on trial, superior to any Teas at the same price to be had elsewhere.
THE FINE STRONG BRISK BLACK TEA, AT 3s 4d,
A capital Tea for general use.
The Very Superior Black at 3s 8d,
Of great strength and flavour, usually sold at 4s.
THE MATCHLESS BLACK TEA AT 4s per lb.
(The finest Tea imported, usually sold at 4s 4d.)
COFFEES GUARANTEED PURE AND ROASTED DAILY.
Rich Fine Flavoured Coffee, ... 1s 6d per lb.
Particularly Choice Coffee, ... 1s 10d "
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
(Nearly opposite the General Post Office,)
13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb: Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

CHARLES HOEY,
Cocoa Nut, Rush Matting, Oilcloth, and Carpet Manufacturer,
22 AND 23,
UPPER ABBEY-STREET.

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Opposite the Bank of Ireland,
WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER,
With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES,
WRITING DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES,
WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

STOVES FOR PUBLIC ROOMS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S stock of Stoves for Churches, Public Rooms, Libraries, Halls, Shops, &c., is very extensive, comprising all the latest inventions and improvements.
Open and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Combining economy in fuel with efficiency in cooking. Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, Fire Irons, Fenders, &c., in large variety. Prices very moderate.
Among the other leading articles of their Stock are the following:
Warranted Table Cutlery,
London Bronzed Tea Urns, Swing Kettles, and Tea Trays,
Electro-Plate, Moderateur Lamps, &c.,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Bradford's Patent Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machines, for which J. EDMUNDSON and Co. are Sole Agents.
A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in two, three, and four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Noblemen's Mansions, Mills, and Colleges.
Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

Education.

"Those move easiest who have learned to dance."—Pope's Essay on Criticism.
DANCING, EXERCISES, AND DEPORTMENT. Mr. & Mrs. REYNOLDS (the Established Teachers for giving an easy, graceful, and finished style, in all the new and fashionable Dances, in a very few lessons) beg to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Dublin and vicinity, that their Public and private Classes are now open for the season, including two for Ballroom practice.
ACADEMY, 14, D'OLIER-STREET.
"Dancing" says Mr. Sheldrake, "is one of the most healthy, as well as one of the most pleasing amusements that can be practised by the young. If it be learned from those who are well qualified to teach it, and practised as it ought to be consistently with the instructions given, it will contribute more to improve the health, as well as the form of the human frame, than any other exercise."—Lancet.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Arnold Ville, Monkstown, near Dublin. Principal, Miss DRURY.
The House is most delightfully situated, commanding a good sea and mountain view, is within a few minutes' walk of the Church, Baths, and the Salt-hill and Blackrock Railway stations. The grounds are enclosed and afford every facility for the promotion of the health and recreation of the pupils.
Masters of eminence are in attendance for German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Kalisthenics, and the higher branches of an English Education. The greatest care is devoted to the formation of moral and religious principles, and the intellectual training is adapted to fit the young for the practical duties of life.
A resident French Governess, a Protestant; also a Resident Governess for Music.—References are kindly permitted to the Rev. Ronald MacDonnell, Monkstown Glebe, and to numerous parents of pupils.

CIVIL SERVICE, &c. EXAMINATIONS.—Morning and Evening Classes, at No. 36, Lower Mountpleasant-avenue. W. H. KILLINGLEY, T.C.D., Principal.

MILITARY TUITION.—A Scholar, Senior Moderator, and Gold Medalist of the University of Dublin, of great experience and success as Military Teacher, prepares a limited number of pupils.—Direct "Theta," care of Mr. M'Ghee, bookseller, Nassau-street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D. and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER, 1860.
UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE,
2, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. S. Greer, Esq., of Corbally House, Downpatrick, late Lieut. North Down Rifles, was the only candidate from this Institution, and passed on Two Months' preparation.
At a former Examination,
Patrick James Cowan, Esq., of Prospect-Eyrecourt, passed from this Institution (first trial) on One Month's preparation, the result of a system of instruction unexampled in this country.
Particulars known on application to
WM. WOODS, B.A., T.C.D.

GASKIN'S NEW WORK ON VOCAL MUSIC.
Just Published, Price 3s 6d; Cloth lettered, 5s.
THE EARLY HISTORY, THEORY, AND PRACTICE OF VOCAL MUSIC, SIGHT AND PART SINGING "MADE INTERESTING."
Dedicated (by special permission) to HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE, by
JAMES J. GASKIN,
Author of "Geography and History, 'Made Interesting by Inductive Interrogation,'" the "Geography and Sacred History of the East, 'Made Interesting,'" the "Musical and Artistic Register," "Evenings with Moore," &c., &c., &c.
Published by WILLIAM ROBERTSON, 23, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN; George Emery, 408, Oxford-street; and Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., London; Menzies, Edinburgh.
May be ordered of all Music and Booksellers.

Sermons.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS FOR SUNDAY DEC. 2, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. AIKEN IRVINE, A.B., Incumbent of Fivemiletown.
Subject—"Christ's Compassion for Guilty Sinners."—Heb. ii. 17.
II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary.
Subject—"Revival Work in Connemara."—St. Luke i. 45.

"And blessed is she that believed: for there shall be a performance of those things which were told her from the Lord."—St. Luke, i. 45.

Roman Catholic friends, come and hear what has taken place in Clifden within the last few weeks, and you will be surprised at the utter helplessness of your "priests" there, when a young man was struck down and struck dumb, and they visited but could not help him.

Come and hear, from the preacher who has just returned from the place, how that young man was nine days without eating or drinking, and for over three weeks without speaking, and how he regained the power of speech last Tuesday evening.

Come and hear how others were struck with a deep sense of their sins, and found grace and joy through faith in Christ Jesus the Lord by the aid of the Holy Ghost.

Come and hear how the desire for prayer has been awakened throughout the region round about Clifden, and how many have been converted to God, and received pardon through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Come and hear how there is no priest but the Lord Jesus, and no sacrifice for sin but His upon the cross, and no other mediator between God and men, and no other name under Heaven given to men whereby we must be saved; and how if you do not put your heart's trust in Him, you never can be saved.

Come and hear how vain it is for Dr. Cullen to add the Blessed Virgin's intercession to that of the Lord Jesus Christ, as if He was not willing and ready to receive all sinners coming to Him for pardon and peace, and life everlasting.

Come and hear how sad it is to find an old man, standing on the brink of the grave, finishing his last Pastoral with these words—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the intercession of His Immaculate Mother, be with you all." Thus adding the creature to the Creator—the human to the Divine.

Bring your Bibles—trust only in Christ—pray in His name for the Holy Spirit, and you need not fear Dr. Cullen's curse.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The English Funds opened this morning at the steady prices of yesterday, and although in the absence of any important political or monetary movements, which might be calculated to produce an unfavourable tendency in the Money market, subsequent quotations indicated a want of support, a relapse to the extent of one-eighth per cent. was ultimately submitted to. In our local market there was still a considerable amount of briskness, and a firm tone prevailed; notwithstanding which, however, Consols fell back to the higher rate of Wednesday. New 3 per Cents, opened at a decline of one-quarter, but gradually recovered, the final quotation, which was the highest of the day, being identical with that of yesterday; dealings for the advanced account were first recorded to-day at about similar prices, the market throughout being well sustained. There is no feature requiring comment in the Share market to-day, but the prevailing tendency continued to be satisfactory.

In Banks—Bank of Ireland Stock declined one-half per cent., but at the depreciation left off steadily. For Nationals and Royals, previous quotations were realised in both cases and well maintained. There were offers to dispose of Hibernians.

In Steam—The continuous and rapid decline which has been taking place for some time seems at length to have given way to a reactionary movement; the transactions which occurred to-day, for the account only, being marked at a recovery of one-eighth. City of Dublin Shares of 1833 passed hands at a drop of one-half; the original Shares were offering at a reduced rate. Last price was barely procured for Dundalks (limited), the market ending weakly.

In Mining Securities—A further reduction of 1s per share took place in Carysforts; Connorrees were likewise 2s lower than yesterday, both closing heavily at the respective quotations; in the latter, however, slight symptoms of recovery were finally perceptible. Wicklow Coppers still continue unchanged in value, the market being firmly supported at £74, operations being entered into for both present and deferred transfer. Nominal prices were:—General Mining Company, £5¼ to £5¾; and Mining Company of Ireland, £14½ to £15.

In the Miscellaneous Group of Shares Grand Canal Stock moved up one-half per cent., and left off firmly. Patriotic Insurance steadily maintained their previous value. National Insurance were inquired for.

The general appearance of the Railway market indicates considerable steadiness, previous quotations ruling invariably throughout. Cork and Passages recovered to some extent from the depression which was apparent yesterday, more being required at £10. Dublin and Belfast Junctions and Dublin and Droghedas Original Shares manifested a firm appearance. Steadiness was likewise observable in Dublin and Wexfords, Great Southern and Western Stock, and Midland Great Western Half Shares, the last mentioned being rather extensively negociated. Cork and Bandons, and Waterford and Limericks were required.

The sole business effected in Preference occurred in Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A), which steadily sustained their former price (£10½). Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents. were offered for sale at £4⅜.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 30.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅞ ⅞
Ditto for new account, 10th December	91⅞
Ditto for new account, 8th January	91⅞ ⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	243½
National	62½
Royal	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	3¼
City of Dublin	32 xd
Ditto, issue of '63	—
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	19s
Connorree (Limited)	47s
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	74
General Mining Company (Limited)	—
Mining Company of Ireland	14¾
MISCELLANEOUS	
Grand Canal	37½
Patriotic Insurance	6
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock and Passage	10
Belfast and Northern Counties	47½ x d
Do. Half Shares	x d
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Dublin and Drogheda	74½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5
Great Southern and Western	112
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Halves	26
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10½
Portadown, Dungannon, &c. 6 per cent, preference 'till December, 1868, afterwards 5 per cent.	25
Cork and Bandon	—
Ditto, 6 per cent. 4 per cent. perpetual after '63	4⅜

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 30th November Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92⅞	92½	92⅞	91⅞	92⅞	
Ditto for Account	92⅞	—				
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ⅞			91⅞	91⅞	
Ditto for Account					91⅞ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 30.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅛
Account	93⅜ ¼
New Threes	91⅞ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93⅜
New Threes	91⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93 ⅛
Account	93⅜ ⅜
New Threes	91⅞ ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅜
New Threes	91⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅜
New Threes	91⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 dis.; Eastern Counties, —; Caledonians, 94⅞; Great Northern, 110½; Great Western, 73⅞; Great Western of Canada, 11¼; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118 118⅜; London and North Western, 100; Leeds Northern, 48¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 134¾; South Eastern, 85; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102⅞; York and North Midland, 89½ ¼; London and South Western, 94¼; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 110 111⅞; Grand Trunks, 24⅞; North British, —; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols steady at 93⅛. Shares opened firm, and inactive at about ⅛ per cent; all now a shade firmer again, but good in tone. Midland the firmest market. Easterns opened flat at 51 sellers, but they are now rather buyers. Canadas steady. Great Western very dull. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The reduction in the rate of discount is perfectly in accordance with the indications furnished in the last Bank return, and, although the heavy character of our foreign grain importations, and the prospect of some temporary confusion in the commerce and finance of the United States from political panic preclude the possibility of an early abundance in the supply of money; there is every reason for confidence that the market will, for the next few months, be free from inconvenient pressure or violent fluctuations. The English Funds opened with a firm appearance, and manifested great steadiness throughout the day. There was a full average demand for discount at the Bank to-day after the alteration in the charge was made known. In the Stock Exchange the supply for loans on Government securities is ample at 6 per cent. The Discount establishments have reduced their allowance on deposits from 4½ to 4 per cent., for money at call, and from 5 to 4½, with seven days' notice. The Joint Stock Banks have also lowered their rate of terms from 4½ to 4 per cent. There were no operations in gold at the Bank to-day; prices on the Paris bourse show a recovery of one-eighth. It is reported that the Sardinian Government have resolved to issue 400,000 of treasury bonds.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The alteration in the Bank rate had no effect upon the Funds, which opened and closed at the somewhat improved prices which were established yesterday in the Share market. Alteration continues chiefly engaged with the fortnightly settlement which will be completed to-morrow (Friday.) British Railway Stocks were very firm, and in several instances dearer. There was a continued scarcity of Midland. The markets generally left off not so strongly as they opened. In the Discount market good bills were taken at 4¾ per cent., in exceptional instances rather lower. At the Bank, the reduction in the rate led to very little increase of business.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY.—Funds to-day are flatter, owing to the unfavorable accounts from America, and to an apprehension that a rather considerable amount of gold will be transmitted to New York. The depression, however, does not extend to the Share market, except in a few instances. To-day is settling day in Shares and foreign Stocks. Great Westerns have been inanimate.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The anticipations which have been indulged in respecting the lowering of the minimum of the Bank of England have not been disappointed, the directors of that institution having at their meeting, on yesterday, reduced the rate to 5 per cent. Various considerations, no doubt, not weighed with the Bank Court, in coming to this decision, but, the least amongst them was the intelligence from America, which was considered to be of a character somewhat calculated to allay the apprehensions previously entertained of the progress of the Southern secession movement, and the confidence imparted by the advices received tended at once to afford assistance in sustaining the encouraging reaction which had taken place in the money market. An adverse movement in the American rates of exchange has, however, taken place, but neither this circumstance nor the temporary confusion in the commerce and finance of the United States has prevented the directors from taking the step above alluded to, and it is believed that no inconvenient pressure on the money market is likely to be felt for some time to come. The reduction of the Bank rate, from its being generally expected, created little or no excitement, the sole circumstance to cause hesitation having been the sombre character of the reports from New York. After the lowering of the minimum, there was increased demand, both at the above Bank and in the open market, for discount accommodation, and the terms in the latter ranges from 4¾ to 5 per cent., the tendency for the moment being towards easier rates. The silver market remains inactive in London, at the nominal quotation of 61½d.

The Board of Trade returns for the month, and the ten months ended the 31st October, which have been issued, show on the whole a satisfactory progress. The most important changes are as regards exports, an increase in coals and culm, cotton manufactures, cotton, yarn, earthenware, linen manufactures, linen yarn, metals, silk manufactures, and wool. On the reverse side must be enumerated beer and ale, haberdashery and millinery, seed oil, thrown silk, spirits, woollen manufactures and worsted stuffs. With respect to imports, the chief articles exhibiting an increase are clocks and watches, cocoa, coffee, metals, raw silk, silk manufactures, tea, timber, wine, and wool. On the other hand, a decrease is shown in raw cotton, hemp, tanned hides, leather manufactures, flax and linseed, thrown silk, spirits, unrefined sugar, tallow, and tobacco. In relation to cereals, there has been a very large increase in the importation of wheat, wheat meal, and flour, and to a slighter extent in beans, but a decrease has occurred in all other descriptions. With regard to provisions, the returns exhibit an increase in bacon and hams, butter, cheese and eggs; but a decrease in salt beef and pork and lard.

It appears, however, that the computed real value of the articles imported into the United Kingdom for the period in question, exhibits a large excess over the exports. In wool there is an increase in the imports of nearly £2,000,000 compared with last year, and wheat alone, apart from other breadstuffs, represents an increase of £2,200,000. The receipts of cotton also exceed those of last year by upwards of £4,000,000.

Wool continues firm in our market, and quotations remain unaltered. The quantity exporting is limited, only 128 bales and packs having been shipped from the North-wall from the 21st to the 28th instant, inclusive. The colonial sales in London have been well attended during the past week, and the operations on the part of both home and foreign dealers have been extensive, the rates established at the commencement of the series having been fully maintained for all qualities. On Thursday evening there was increased animation in the biddings, induced by the reduction in the minimum rate of discount. Subjoined are some of the rates realised:—Sydney clean sheep's, 1s 3½ to 2s 4d; scoured, 2s to 2s 0½d; and grease, 1s per lb. Van Diemen's Land clean sheep's, 1s 7d to 2s; lambs, 1s 5d to 2s 2d; and grease, 1s to 1s 1½d; Cape clean sheep's, 1s 3½ to 1s 8½d; scoured, 1s 1½d to 1s 6d; and grease, 10d to 1s 1d per lb.

Cotton—A fair business has been doing in Liverpool for the past few days, and the market has been very firm. The sales for the week amount to 70,940 bales.

Hemp and Jute—No public sales of these articles were held in London on Wednesday.

Leather and Hides—At Leadenhall market, on Tuesday, the leather trade was without improvement, and on the few transactions which occurred prices occasionally were rather easier. Raw goods also tended in the buyers' favour.

Metals—Scotch pig iron has been quoted this week in London at 52s 3d. On Monday, 100 tons spelter, January shipping, sold there at £20 5s; and in the following day 75 tons sold at £20 prompt, 31st January. On yesterday scarcely anything was done.

Produce—The London market remained quite dull from Tuesday until Thursday, with scarcely any change in general quotations. In Mincing-lane, on Wednesday, only a limited business was done; the supplies offered on that day were even smaller than had been usual of late, and almost the only transactions reported were in sugar and coffee, for which steady prices were obtained. On yesterday the usual public sales were not brought forward in the morning, and scarcely anything was attempted until the decision of the bank was known, when a better feeling was manifested in nearly every department. Some large transactions in floating cargoes of sugar and coffee followed, but otherwise there was very little extension of actual business, although inquiries were more frequent, and prices firmer throughout. The following is the report of that day's market—

Sugar—No public sales; but privately full rates were paid, and besides 489 hhds West India and 2,300 boxes Havana on the spot, two floating cargoes of Havana were disposed of, the one at 27s 6d for No. 9 to 9½, the other at 28s 3d for No. 10½.

Coffee—On the spot little done, owing to the few parcels on offer, but three floating cargoes sold for the Mediterranean—viz., two St. Domingo at 65s and 63s 9d, and one Rio at 56s 6d.

Tea—Market without quotable change.

Rice and Saltpetre—Quiet.

Linseed Oil—Quoted at 29s 6d per cwt.

Tallow—Market quiet, spot, 60s 6d; all the year, 60s; December, 60s; January to March, 60s 6d; April to June, 59s; October to December, 59s 6d. Deliveries last evening, 635; arrivals, 5,086.

Green Fruit in good demand, and market fairly supported. Arrivals of oranges have been received from St. Michael, Terceira, and Fayal. A cargo of the latter sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, at 21s to 21s 6d per box. Black Spanish nuts sell freely at 37s; Barcelonas at 35s. Brazil advanced 2s per barrel. Messina lemons, 19s per case. Almeria grapes, 25s to 40s per barrel, in character with condition and quality.

The report of this day's market exhibits hardly any change. Rice and saltpetre still continue quiet, and tea is also quiet, with more disposition to sell. The sugar market has been steady at the rates of this day week, and coffee remains firm. In Liverpool, on Wednesday, 400 hhds. of Jamaica sugar were taken for refining at 42s per cwt., and 600 bags of coffee, Rio, chiefly all faults, were reported at 57s to 58s 6d for fair to good ordinary. 4,000 bags of rice sold on same day; old Moulmein at 11s 3d; and 50 bags of saltpetre, Bombay, 41¼ per cent. refraction, at 22s 9d per cent.

Provisions—The demand for bacon in our market has been rather dull this week, and prices have accordingly declined from 1s to 2s; while butter, on the contrary, has been on the advance, fine qualities realising from ½d to 1d per lb. more. The quantity of the latter exported from the North-wall, from the 21st to the 28th instant inclusive, amounted to 4,526 firkins, 30 casks, and six boxes.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; kemps, 7s to 7s 6d per cwt.

Coal—1s per ton lower. The easterly wind has been favourable to vessels coming to our port.

Hay, 2s 2d to 4s; straw, 1s 8d to 2s 2d per cwt.

Cattle—There was a large market at Smithfield on yesterday, and prime meat was in fair demand, but secondary and inferior qualities were a shade lower. The pig market was also well supplied, and prices in the latter ranged from 52s to 54s per cwt. The exports from the North-wall, from the 21st to the 28th instant, inclusive, comprised 3,367 head of cattle, 2,693 sheep, 1,281 pigs, and 25 calves. In London, on Thursday, respecting the markets in England and Scotland, the supply of sheep at Edinburgh on Wednesday was less than last week; sales were slowly effected, and there was little alteration in prices. The supply of cattle was smaller, but good were in demand, and prices for the best sort 6d per stone higher, and a good clearance was effected. At Salford, on same day, the supply was small, and all sold at higher prices. At London, on Thursday, about an average supply of beasts was on offer in very middling condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry; but, compared with Monday, no change took place in prices. The show of sheep was limited; nevertheless, the mutton trade ruled very inactive, on former terms. The highest value of the best old Downs was 5s 4d per 8lb. Prime small calves were in fair request, at full quotations; but inferior veal was very dull. The demand for pigs was heavy, on former terms; and the transactions in milch cows were limited.

Grain, &c.—The stringency in the Money market, and the excitement caused by the secession movement, together with the high rates of freights and the decline of prices in the United Kingdom, have occasioned heaviness in the demand for breadstuffs in New York, and all descriptions have, in consequence, considerably declined in that market. Any material reductions, however, have probably occurred in most instances in the case of floating cargoes, as holders of wheat, &c., in store have lately shown a strong disposition to keep up their stocks until advanced rates were obtainable. Recent advices represented that liberal supplies of wheat were being received at the latter market, and were likely to continue to arrive until the close of canal navigation, which may be expected to take place in about a fortnight from the present date; and it appears that considerable shipments of breadstuffs have been made, and one is at present on the way to the United Kingdom. The arrivals at Liverpool from America still continue on a large scale; of 71,000 quarters of wheat received at that port from the 20th to the 26th instant, over 43,000 quarters were contributed by America, and beyond 6,000 by Canada, with 28,000 barrels of flour from both countries together in addition; and, in consequence of the wretched condition this year of a great portion of the new English wheat, large quantities of that description of grain from America and other places have been purchased for the interior parts of England. There does not appear to have been much change in the corn markets held since Tuesday. At Mark-lane, on Wednesday, there was a large supply of English wheat on offer, chiefly composed of the samples left over from Monday, but there was scarcely any demand for it, and in most instances prices were nominal. The supply of foreign wheat, too, was heavy, but even the finest parcels were very dull, and to have forced sales further depressed rates would have had to be submitted to; in floating cargoes there was nothing doing on that day. Barley likewise met a very dull inquiry, and further declined in value, and all other articles changed hands slowly. The corn trade in Dublin has continued to be affected by the general dulness, and very little business was practicable since Tuesday. At our Corn Exchange to-day there was hardly any change observable, but the currencies of the latter day were supported. The supply of grain at market was small, but sufficient for the demand. Indian corn was, however, firmer, and, both for it and foreign wheat, there was more inquiry.

The reports of the London and Liverpool markets to-day exhibit prices as still father on the decline. At the former, the supplies of all grain were large, wheat and flour very dull, and oats and barley lower; and in Liverpool, wheat could not be pressed except at 2d per cental less money, or about 6d per barrel, and oats were also rather easier. In other articles there seems to have been little doing to-day in the latter market.

The following are the London IMPERIAL WEEKLY CORN AVERAGES FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

Week ending	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Beans s.	Beans d.	Peas s.	Peas d.
Oct. 20	60	6	40	7	23	7	34	7	50	2	41	11
— 27	59	11	40	9	23	5	36	8	49	6	41	10
Nov. 3	59	9	40	10	23	3	36	2	49	10	42	4
— 10	58	9	41	0	23	11	36	6	51	1	44	5
— 17	58	1	41	4	23	5	36	4	50	8	46	9
— 24	56	3	40	11	23	3	34	4	48	11	48	4
Aggregate average of the 6 weeks	58	11	49	11	28	6	34	9	50	9	44	3

ENGLISH GRAIN SOLD LAST WEEK.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat	73,210	Rye	377
Barley	75,031	Beans	2,236
Oats	12,717	Peas	1,748

LONDON CORN MARKET.—The supplies large of all grain small attendance. Wheat very dull sale indeed, and Monday's prices very difficult to get. Barley and oats much cheaper. Flour very dull, prices nominal.—(Horne's report.)

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Market as on Monday for every article.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Nov. 30.—Moderate attendance; prices asked for wheat very irregular where wheat sales are pressed; a decline of 2d per cent. has to be taken; flour slow; prime sacks unchanged; barrel neglected; oats rather easier; nothing doing in oatmeal; Indian corn quiet and unchanged.—(Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's report)

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, Nov 30.—Good old and new wheat maintained last week's prices, other sorts unaltered.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.—Rather more business doing in the early part of the week; Yarns are consequently very firm, and have to-day a slight hardening tendency. The demand for cloth is improving.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 30.—Sales of the week 70,940 bales, including 8,730 bales in specie, and 4,334 for export; market very firm; quotations fair.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.—No 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed, numbers, warrants, 52s to 52s 6d; No 3, 50s 6d to 51s. Market quiet.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 30—White wheat, 26s 0d to 35s 0d; red ditto, 24s to 30; barley 14s to 23s; Bere 14s; oats, 11s 8d to 15s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 30.—Firsts, 114s; seconds 110s; thirds 100s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 87s; sixths, 68s 2,100 in market.

BELFAST CORN MARKET.—Nov. 30.—Farmers' supplies moderate. Condition generally inferior. Demand fair. All good qualities unchanged; but secondary lower in price for both wheat and oats. At the Corn Exchange a limited attendance, and a very restricted business at former rates. The market closed dull, with a downward tendency for all articles in the trade.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was a small supply at our corn market to-day, but fully equal to the demand. We have no alteration to report in the currencies of last Tuesday.—:

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s.
White wheat	29 6 to 31 6	Oatmeal	15 0 to 17s
Red do.	25 0 to 30 0	Rapeseed	30 0 to 33s
Barley	20 0 to 20 6	Bakers' flour	19 6 to 23s
Bere	14 0 to 16 0	Indian corn per 480lbs	37 0 to 39s
Oats	12 0 to 15 0		

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

About an average supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market in very middling condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry; but, compared with Monday, no change took place in prices. The show of sheep was limited; nevertheless the mutton trade ruled very inactive on former terms. The highest value of the best old downs was 5s 4d per 8lbs. Prime small calves were in fair request at full quotations, but inferior veal was very dull. The demand for pigs was heavy on former terms, and the transactions in milch cows were limited.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown do, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; prime small do, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; suckling calves, 12s to 22s, and quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 29s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.
Total supply—Beasts, 1,050; cows, 130; sheep, 2,800; calves, 220; pigs, 340. Foreign—Beasts, 510; sheep, 1,080; calves, 130.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN.
General averages of grain made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week ..	56s 3d	40s11d	23s 3d	34s 4d	48s11d	48s 4d
Six weeks ..	58s11d	40s11d	24s 6d	34s 9d	50s 0d	44s 3d
Duties ..	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold ..	73,210	75,031	12,717	377	2,236	1,748

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, DEC. 1.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Louis XI." and "The Rival Pages."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Man with the Iron Mask," Mr. Frederick Maccabe, to conclude with "Love's Disguises," "Ben Bolt."
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 3 and 8 o'clock
THE MARTYR—Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 24th, amounted to 67,082, making a daily average of 11,180 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—
(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines.......... 1s 0d
Every additional line.......... 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines.......... 1s 0d
Every additional line.......... 0s 2d
The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on these conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"When country gents for city life
Leave partridges and snipe,
What solace they will surely find
In Keevil's Briar Root Pipe."
Samples, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Case, warranted, Thirty Stamps.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

EVERY SMOKER KNOWS!!
THAT KEEVIL'S MEERSCHAUM PIPES are unrivalled. A first-class Meerschaum Pipe, in Case, warranted, sent safe and free by post, on receipt of a post-office order for Ten Shillings and Sixpence.
* The money at once returned if the pipe is not approved of before smoking, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S,
MEERSCHAUM IMPORTER,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS
CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor
HERRMAN KLABER,
Albion-place, London-wall, London, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
42, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.; Medicine included.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from .. .. .. £5 5s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from .. .. £5 0s.

MRS. SIDFORD,
7, NASSAU-STREET,
PARIS MILLINERY AND COURT DRESS ROOMS.
Mrs. SIDFORD respectfully announces her having received a Case of Paris Straw Bonnets; also, Newest Patterns in Parisian Cloaks and Mantles, Riches Brocaded Silks, Foreign Fancies, Droguets, Dresses, &c., &c., and solicits inspection of same.

THE "IRISH TIMES,"
THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.
The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for
ONE PENNY.
In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Made-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS,
CAPES and TALMAS,
NAPOLEON FROCKS
DRESS SUITS,
LOUNGE SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.,
Thorough Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
64, DAME-STREET.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browne and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.
We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces to either its advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our court or magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties for the epicures or magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a tr pie merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1.

GAETA is on the point of suffering all the horrors of a bombardment. The Piedmontese batteries are advanced to within 600 yards of the ramparts. The place is crowded with troops, for there are 22,000 men within its narrow limits, and humanity recoils from picturing the horrors a vigorous bombardment must entail. In addition, pestilence has broken out in the garrison, and a third of the troops are incapable of action. Francis the Second has given his confidence to Bixio, who now directs the operations of the defence. Bixio professes to place his chief reliance upon sorties, but in the very first he attempted he was beaten back with loss. The young Queen, with a devotion worthy of a better cause, adheres to her husband in his danger. The crowd of courtiers, the Queen Dowager, and a swarm of Princes, together with the representatives of Despotic Powers, have migrated to Rome, where the Pope has set apart the Quirinal for their reception. Should Francis succeed in eventually retreating from Gaeta, it is his intention to carry on all the forms of Government over evanished provinces from the Quirinal. Among the many strange phases of the Italian complication none would be more strange than this. France is the confederate of Sardinia, and at the same time the protector of the Pope: the Pope protects Francis, the enemy of Sardinia, and thus France is actually made the instrument of prolonging the contest against Sardinia. There is only one way now of removing all difficulties, and that is by withdrawing the French troops from Rome. Were that done, there would be neither Pope nor King long at the Quirinal.

YESTERDAY the attempt to liberate Miss Aylward from the punishment of her offence was renewed. The arguments of Mr. Brewster in favour of Miss Aylward were—that the order for her imprisonment was, in fact, of the nature of a committal, and nothing more; that a sentence for contempt was not akin to a conviction for misdemeanour; that Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman Prison were not common-law prisons, but penitentiaries, and that the proper prison of the Court of Queen's Bench was the Four Courts Marshalsea; and, as Miss Aylward had not been committed to that prison, she was illegally detained, and should, therefore, be liberated at once. The weakness of Mr. Brewster's argument was apparent when Judge Keogh asked him the simple question, "Is there a case in which a superior "court has interfered with a commitment of the "Court of Queen's Bench for contempt on any "ground whatever?" To this Mr. Brewster was obliged to reply, "That he could not find a case."

Of Mr. Macdonogh's masterly argument it is all but impossible to give an analysis. Pointing out the monstrous anomaly in jurisprudence that one court of co-ordinate jurisdiction should sit in judgment upon the acts of another of equal jurisdiction, he showed how the Queen's Bench could again reverse the decision of the Common Pleas, and the Court of Common Pleas again annul the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench *ad infinitum*. Answering Mr. Brewster's statement that Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman Penitentiaries were Government, and not common law prisons, Mr. Macdonogh showed how the powers of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council merely referred to the internal regulations of these prisons. Prisoners on an indictment brought by *certiorari* for a transportable offence to the Court of Queen's Bench should be imprisoned in the Four Court Marshalsea, if that were the only prison over which the Queen's Bench had control. The 116th Sec. of 7th Geo. IV. provided that any person convicted before a court of any offence punishable by law could be committed to Grangegorman. A multitude of cases was brought forward to show that Miss Aylward's acts came within the category of criminal offences, and were not to be classed with disobedience to civil process, or refusal to an order to pay costs. So far from the sanctions of the Queen's Bench being confined to the Four Courts Marshalsea, Mr. Macdonogh insisted that the Court of Queen's Bench could commit to any prison in the empire, and that if Miss Aylward had been conveyed to Cork, her punishment would have been strictly legal.

We have merely given an outline of the arguments for non-professional readers. Those who are more professionally interested in the law of the case will peruse the full report we have given. The case is most remarkable for its origin, its lengthened litigation, its unprecedented character, and, we will add, for the audacity which it unveils. The judgment on this technical point is looked to with extraordinary interest, and will be pronounced at the sitting of the court this day.

A LONG description is given by Hussey Vivian, M.P. in the columns of the London *Times*, of the French armadillo La Gloire. Mr. Vivian was not allowed to board the frigate, and can give no account of her internal arrangements. La Gloire is a wooden ship, plated with iron. She was constructed with the ordinary materials of the dockyard, and then covered with plates in a dry dock, without involving the great expense which has been entailed by enormous iron castings in the vessels we are constructing. La Gloire, pierced for forty guns, carries thirty-six in her ports and four heavy guns on deck. She is rigged with a bowsprit and three masts, "light as those of a packet-ship." She draws 16 feet of water. Her cutwater, one foot seven inches thick, recedes from the water line upwards. At the water line she has a "set-off" or "ledge," three or four inches deep, intended not only to settle her in the water, but to break in the sides of an antagonist, by crushing her in the weakest place. Her plates are six inches thick, manufactured of a very superior description of iron, and they extend eight feet below the water line. Thus, even if she rolled considerably, no vulnerable portion would be exposed. Her engines are of a thousand horse-power, and her speed is equal to thirteen knots—a degree of speed very much beyond the average obtained by our ships. The lightness of her rig renders her manageable by a few men when engaged in action. Her guns are all rifled, with a bore of seven inches in diameter. At Toulon, where La Gloire lies, there are 150,000 conical shot piled, ready for use. La Gloire has been frequently to sea, and, though she labours a little in a gale of wind, has proved herself to be a good sea boat. Her ports are eight feet above the water line, and are not larger than those of modern frigates of her class.

Sir Howard Douglas asserts that, in the next war, that nation which possesses the swiftest vessels will obtain the mastery of the sea. The achievements of her Majesty's ship Hero are fresh in the recollection of all. The crack frigate in our service, the Orlando, does not quite reach a speed of 13 knots; yet, here is an iron-plated vessel which exceeds it. In war, the swifter vessel will be able to outflank and out-manœuvre the slower, for from henceforth naval engagements must be conducted more in the manner of land combats. Being independent of wind and tide, a squadron may be manœuvred with as much exactness as a battalion. Besides, the swifter vessel can manage to observe such a distance as that a concentrated broadside will rattle harmlessly off her sides. It is quite plain that a wooden ship cannot stand before her. The Armstrong gun itself has not penetrated a four and a half inch plate at a greater distance than four hundred yards. La Gloire will take care to keep beyond that, while she can pour in broadsides of shot and shell almost with impunity. It is exceedingly strange that, with the greatest steam factories in the world, the most energetic shipwrights, the most scientific engineers, and the greatest wealth, we are unable to move our wooden ships with that speed which the French have, apparently without effort, given to La Gloire. The fault lies, we are certain, not at the door of our engineers and mechanics, but with the dogged, unteachable, and antediluvian officials who preside over the administration of our dockyards.

The French have already four of these "iron-sides" afloat, they are building ten others as rapidly as possible. Some time next year we shall have, if all goes well, two iron-plated frigates, and perhaps in another year four more. The French are enabled to complete their vessels more rapidly and cheaply than we can. They build the hulls of wood, and then plate them; we forge or cast every portion of the ship of costly iron. Any one of our ships would be probably more than a match for two of the French vessels; but, then, the French will have fourteen long before we have six. We are again, in fact, following in the wake of France, and do so with hesitating and dubious footsteps. It is surely possible to follow the French example in plating wooden ships with iron, instead of constructing them wholly of iron. The experiment has succeeded admirably in the case of La Gloire, and nothing but downright unteachableness on the part of our Admiralty can prevent it from succeeding with ourselves.

ELECTION OF ASSESSORS.

WE remind the Conservative Burgesses that the election of Assessor for the city of Dublin takes place on Monday. Both Assessors may be elected by the Liberal party, if the Conservatives do not bestir themselves in favour of Mr. Hyndman. In justice to the "Liberals," it must be stated that they do not profess a wish to disturb the position which Mr. Hyndman has held so long and so effectively. The contest, professedly, is between two members of the Roman Catholic party, but should both the Liberal candidates acquire a majority over Mr. Hyndman, there will be two Assessors from that party, and no Conservative.

The election takes place on Monday morning at nine o'clock, and it is most important that Mr. Hyndman's friends should record their votes in his favour as early as possible.

THE DUBLIN COMMISSIONAIRES.

MANY of our readers must have remarked men who have lost an arm, or suffered wounds, dressed in a military costume, in the streets of Dublin. These are wounded soldiers of good character, for whom employment, as messengers, is sought. The total number of men enrolled is one hundred, all acting under the same rules and tariff. These Commissionaires have not received pecuniary aid from any source, but are dependent solely on their own exertions. The tariff is very low. A message or parcel will be conveyed by any of these trustworthy men half a mile for 2d, or a whole mile for 3d. Or, if engaged by time, their services can be had for 6d an hour. Surely, it is well to employ trustworthy and tried men, who deserve consideration from us, were it only for their sufferings in the defence of our common country. Any person wishing a faithful and steady messenger will find one of the Commissionaires at the United Service Club, the Bank of Ireland, the Post-office, Kildare-street Club, Kingstown Terminus, Westland-row; Four Courts, Portobello Barracks, Custom-house, Palace-street, or Dawson-street.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, at their residence in Piccadilly, his Excellency the American Minister and Mr and Miss Dallas, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lady William Russell, Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth Russell, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper, Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Hayward, and Mr. Delane.

The marriage of Lord Delamere and Miss Augusta Seymour, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, is to be solemnised the second week in the present month.

Lady Stuart de Rothesay has arrived at her residence in Grosvenor-place, from a tour of visits.

Sir Benjamin and Lady Brodie have arrived in Saville-row, from Broome Park, Surrey.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has returned to Portumna Castle, from Kilkenny.

RETURN OF THE COUNTESS OF BECTIVE FROM ENGLAND.—VIRGINIA, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 29.—This most estimable and charitable lady arrived at her lodge this evening, after an absence of four months, during which time her ladyship was staying at Underly Hall, Kirby-housdale, England, under the advice of Doctor Wrench, for the benefit of her health. On the arrival of the countess in her carriage, at half-past five o'clock, about five hundred of the tenantry of the Bective estate and others were on the bridge, at the entrance to the town, to receive her with a hearty welcome. The horses were immediately unyoked and the carriage drawn by the men at an easy pace through the town (which was illuminated throughout), and over to the lodge, amidst enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Welcome home," "*Cead mille failthe*," &c., &c. Much joy is manifested by every inhabitant on her Ladyship's return in good health to that place where so many have experienced her goodness and bounty.—*From a Correspondent.*

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

During the past week Mr. Wybert Rousby, an exceedingly versatile and clever actor, has been performing at this popular theatre with very considerable success. Although young, he performs the characters of old men with great power. In the drama of the "Iron Mask," he represents three ages in the life of man, and in each his acting is deserving of very favourable notice. Mr. Maccabe, the well-known singer and pianist, whose performances at the Rotundo were so successful, has also been engaged by the enterprising manager, and has largely contributed to the enjoyment of each evening. The "Iron Mask" was performed again last night. There was a full attendance. Miss Sophia Miles, an old favourite among the frequenters of this theatre, takes a prominent part in the performance. A good variety is announced for this evening.

The Church.

The consecration of the new church in Nenagh, by Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe, has been fixed for Wednesday, the 19th of December. The sermon is to be preached by the Venerable Wm. Roe, Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh and Rector of Roscrea, when a collection will be made for the Church Education Society.

The Army.

The 27th (Captain Durnford's) company of Royal Engineers, which has been held in readiness to proceed on foreign service, has received orders to embark this day (Saturday), for Gibraltar, where it relieves the 2nd company, whose term of foreign service has expired.

The Navy.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—The following is a copy of a letter received from the Portuguese Ambassador, expressing the esteem in which Sir Charles Napier was held by his Majesty the King of Portugal:—

London, Nov. 25.

Madam,—His Majesty the King of Portugal, my august Sovereign, has ordered me to express to you, in his royal name, the profound grief which his Majesty felt at the news of the decease of the illustrious and brave Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Count of Cape St. Vincent.

His most faithful Majesty, wishing, moreover, to give a public and extraordinary testimony of the high consideration in which he held the important services rendered to the cause of the legitimate Throne, and of the constitutional institutions of Portugal by the said brave admiral, Count of Cape St. Vincent, had ordered the Portuguese royal navy to go into mourning for three days.

I request you will please to communicate these determinations of his most faithful Majesty to the whole of your family, and you may also publish them if you think proper.

Having fulfilled the orders of my Royal Sovereign, permit me, Madam, to avail myself of this opportunity to repeat the expression of my grief, and the assurance of the respectful consideration with which I have the honour to be, Madam, your most obedient humble servant,

LAVRADIO.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

MANIFESTO FROM PRINCE MURAT.

Prince Murat has published a letter in the Continental journals, relative to the Kingdom of Naples. The Prince is a pretender to the crown of the Two Sicilies, and his opinions are considered not sufficiently disinterested to have much weight.

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The North Atlantic Company's steamer Atlantic, with dates from New York to the 17th, has arrived. She brings specie for France amounting to £80,000. The crisis in the South continued. At Charlestown preparations were steadily going on for the disunion, cavalry and artillery were in the streets, and large numbers of soldiers drilling.

COMMERCIAL.

Affairs in the South are hampered by the pending agitation. Exchange hard of sale, and the movement of cotton consequently retarded. New York money market continues distressingly timid, best names 12 to 18 per cent. Foreign Exchange—Market dull, from the impossibility of settling bills, leading drawers ask 106½ to ¾. Commercial bills 104 to ½. Stock market closed at a slight decline. Speculative Stock declined. Most of other commercial news from New York and New Orleans anticipated.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAIL.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.—The Montreal Company's steamship North Briton arrived in Lough Foyle at an early hour this morning. The mails, passengers, and latest telegrams were taken on board at 4 p.m., and she steamed out immediately for Portland, all well.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY.—To-day the people of Manchester have been in a state of great excitement on the occasion of the visit to this city of the Empress of the French. Her Majesty and suite are occupying apartments at the Queen's Hotel. In the morning a crowd assembled in front of the hotel, and intense excitement and anxiety were shown to get a sight of her Majesty. Her Majesty and suite left the hotel, accompanied by the Mayor and Town Clerk of Manchester. As her Majesty entered the carriage the crowd cheered most enthusiastically, the Empress frequently bowing. The throng of people and vehicles was so dense that there was some difficulty in extricating the Royal party. The cortege drove rapidly to Peel Park, Salford. The Empress was taken round the marble status of our own beloved Sovereign, which she looked upon intensely, and then exclaimed—"Ah, yes! it is very good!" The Royal party then entered the building, spent some time visiting the library, the museum, and different galleries. The Empress signed her name in the autograph. The Empress was taken to the mill of Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Pendleton. The Empress asked questions constantly, and seemed determined to know everything, especially about the number of women employed there. Returning through Salford, the Empress next visited the Manchester Free Library, and again signed her name. Her Majesty next proceeded to Messrs. Birley's Mackintosh works, where she made several purchases, signed her name, and asked if it was not there that the Emperor's pontoon boots were made. On being told yes, she nodded assent. From these works her Majesty was conducted to the large warehouse of Sir James Watt and Co., which she inspected very carefully and curiously. Her Majesty gave an order here for a moire antique dress, the design to be the Athol plaid. Her Majesty then departed amidst the loud cheering of the large crowd assembled in front of the building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The next dividend of the London Chartered Bank of Australia will be at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the half-year.

A Post-office notice states that a daily mail steamer has commenced running between Genoa and Naples. A quick day mail has been established between Paris and Vienna. Letters for the mail must be specially directed via France. The letters by the morning mail from the North, by the Midland Railway, were not delivered in London till late yesterday afternoon.

ATHENS, Nov. 28.—A Royal ordinance, dissolving the Chambers was read to-day, and was received by the deputies with cries of "Long live King Otho." Tranquility prevails.

BREMEN, FRIDAY.—According to information received here the stipulations of the commercial convention Italian countries annexed to Sardinia.

BERLIN, FRIDAY.—The *Prussian Gazette* announces that M. Hubner, Director of Police, has been relieved between Sardinia and the Hanseatic Towns apply to all of all his functions.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY. — Arrived, the American ship Charles Sprague, from London to New Orleans; loss of foremast and all attached; main deck stove in, &c. Ship Eliza Caroline, from Cardiff, for Rio Janeiro, making water.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES LINE.—For some time past, negociations have been pending between the Northern Counties Railway Company and the Post Office, in reference to the carriage of mails between Belfast and Derry, and over all the branches connected with the Northern Counties line. The result, we are glad to say, is of a very favourable character, and must prove not only highly beneficial to the railway, but to the public interests. Without going into details of the negociation, we may say that the demands of the railway company—which we may presume were of a reasonable character—have been acceded to without abatement, and a considerable advance will, under the new arrangement, be paid for the carriage of the mails. The advantages which the public and the Post Office will enjoy are these:—The various trains between Belfast and Derry will run the distance in from four hours to four hours and a quarter, and the post-office will have the privilege of sending mails, with or without guards, by any train either way, and over all the branches. Thus all the trains will be accelerated, and some of them to a very considerable extent; and, in the event of new facilities being given on the lines between Belfast and Dublin, every town between this and Derry, and on the various branches, will enjoy the advantage. The arrangement comes into operation on the first of January, and we trust that by that time, if not before, steps will have been taken to give Belfast the facilities of which it so much stands in need, in connection with the accelerated mails from London.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

BALLYGAWLEY CHURCH—PUSEYISM.—A correspondent writes:—"Our incumbent says he teaches nothing but what the Book of Common Prayer supports. I cannot find where the Prayer-book authorises him to perform the morning service with his back to the people, and to walk up to the front of the communion-table, where he has the I.H.S., and kneel down on his one knee, and cover his face in silent prayer, three different times during the service, to this "brass bauble"? He says this "sacred monogram" may be seen on the altar-cloth in Armagh Cathedral. Why call it "sacred," or why call it "altar-cloth"? This does not look like the teaching of Andrews, Laud, or Thorndike. He need not think to cloak his Puseyite tendencies under the party name of "High Churchman." If there is an I.H.S. on the pulpit cloth in St. Paul's in London, and a cross in one of the windows, does the officiating clergyman bow to them as our incumbent does? If so, the sooner they are down the better; but I always thought that our church was built for the spiritual wants of the parishioners, and since my last communication churchwardens have not been idle. They have acted in the most spirited manner, and shown themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them. They waited on the rev. gentleman with the following requisition:—

"Annaloughey, Nov. 9, 1860.

"Rev. H. L. Baker.

"Rev. Sir,—We, the undersigned churchwardens of Ballygawley Church, have been requested by the congregation to have the crosses and ribbons, &c. (lately placed by you on the communion table), removed out of the church, and we, on their behalf, request you to have them removed as soon as possible.—We remain, your obedient servants.

(Signed) "ANDREW M'FARLAND, } Church-
"WM. MOORE, } wardens."

He refused to receive this requisition, and they returned and posted it to him. After all, he would not remove the offensive emblems. They then forwarded to his Grace the Lord Primate the following petition, signed by forty of the parishioners, and a copy of the requisition. No Protestant that is acquainted with the long career of usefulness of the venerable Primate will require to be told that the parishioners did not petition in vain:—

To his Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland, &c. The humble petition of Andrew M'Farland, of Annaloughey, and William Moore, of Goland, churchwardens of the parish of Ballygawley, and diocese of Armagh, most humbly showeth—That our incumbent, the Rev. H. L. Baker, on Sunday, the 14th October last, introduced ribbons and crosses into the church, by placing same in the books upon the communion-table, which has given offence to the members of the congregation, and they have requested us to have the said cause of offence removed. We wrote to our clergyman [a copy of the letter is here attached] requesting him to remove the said ribbons and crosses, which he has not done, and refuses to do. We, therefore, on behalf of the parishioners, who willingly attach their names, humbly pray your grace to interfere in the case. And we, as in duty bound, your humble petitioners, will ever pray.

(Signed) "ANDREW M'FARLAND, } Church-
"WM. MOORE, } wardens."

Dated 14 Nov., 1860.

By return of post, I understand the rev. gentleman received a communication from the Lord Primate. The consequence was, the incumbent forthwith packed up his ribbons and crosses, and took them home out of the church. This will let him see that our parish church is no fit place for such presents from lady friends. We intend to get the "sacred monogram" and the "credence table" removed.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE GLENVEAGH MURDER.—Important evidence has been obtained, implicating more closely one of the men who is in custody charged with the murder of Mr. John Murray. The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderer, and Mr. John G. Adair, the proprietor, has offered a second hundred pounds. We think that a third sum of the same amount should be added, to make the reward sufficient in this case. There seems to be no dread among the people of the neighbourhood that punishment will follow crime. The foreman of the jury who assembled at the inquest on the body has been violently assaulted on the highway, and the office-houses of the Rev. Mr. Maturin, a most inoffensive and benevolent clergyman, at whose house Mr. Adair was staying, have been destroyed by an incendiary. These acts do not betoken any desire to purge the district of the guilt of Mr. Murray's blood. Some more vigorous conduct on the part of the Executive is yet required.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

THE GREAT BELL OF WESTMINSTER.—It appears from a Parliamentary paper that an incision was made just before the end of last session at the bottom of one of the cracks in the great bell. Instead of being superficial and insignificant, according to the previous reports of Professor Tyndall and the Astronomer Royal, who made no examination of the metal, the explored crack, though it is not the largest externally, goes nearly half through the bell. Dr. Percy gives the analysis of fourteen pieces taken from different parts of the bell at various depths below the surface. He says—"Most of them are unsound and porous, and the metal generally far from homogeneous," and of varying specific gravity. To the depth of 2½ inches there is an excess of tin in the lower part of the bell, beyond the proportion prescribed by Mr. Denison, and more than enough to make a material difference in the brittleness. Dr. Percy attributes the cracks to that cause, "and the defective character of the casting;" and he contrasts the bell in this respect with the former one, which he finds to have been much more homogeneous, though it failed from a defect of a different kind.

CROWDED THEATRES.—Two cases of some interest to playgoers were tried on Wednesday at the Westminster County Court, in which the question at issue was whether the plaintiffs, having paid for seats in the pit, and finding afterwards there was only standing room, were entitled to have their money returned. The first case was that of "Thornburgh v. Smith." The plaintiff, a Government clerk, sued Mr. E. T. Smith, lessee and manager of her Majesty's Theatre, to recover 2s 6d he had paid thereat for a seat in the pit, which, being so full at the time, he could not obtain. Mr. Lewis, treasurer of the theatre, represented defendant. From plaintiff's statement it appeared that on the night of the 1st inst., a few minutes after the doors were opened, he and Mr. Bell, a friend, entered the theatre, and after inquiring of the pit money-taker if there was "sitting" room, and receiving a reply "plenty," they paid 2s 6d each; but on going in, they found every seat occupied, and a large body of the audience obliged to stand. Not feeling inclined to do the same, having paid their money for "seats," they returned to the money-taker to complain, and were by him referred to the treasurer, who offered them seats in a box, but taking them to an extreme end one at the top of the house, where they could hardly see or hear, they would not stop, and requested their money back, which being refused, these proceedings were taken. Mr. Lewis submitted that the money-taker was not supposed to know that the pit was full when plaintiff and his friend went in, and the seats he offered them in the box were 5s each. His honour said that might be so, but they were not bound to accept the offer. They had a right to seats in the pit, for which they had been misled into paying for by being told there was plenty of "sitting" room; the money must therefore be returned. The judgment was accordingly for the plaintiff. The other action was brought by the Mr. Bell referred to, a student of Exeter College, Oxford, in whose favour judgment was also given on the same grounds.

RARE PSALM-BOOK.—Among a collection of books of which the sale by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square, has just concluded, was a copy of the first edition of the 150 Psalms in English metre by Sternhold and Hopkins, printed in London, 1562. This edition is of such rarity that its very existence has been denied. Although imperfect in the end, it sold for £23. A very scarce edition of the Common Prayer-book, Queen Elizabeth's, 1562, in the same sale, produced £15.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK.—On Wednesday night, Mr. Layard again addressed a crowded meeting of the electors at the Temperance Institution, Fair-street, Horselydown—Mr. Newman in the chair. The candidate spoke of the great success he had met in his canvass, and the immense increase which was daily taking place in the number of his friends. He defended himself from the attacks of Mr. Scovell and Mr. Fawcett that he (Mr. Layard) was a place-hunter, retorting that although frequently offered place, he had as often refused. Mr. Layard then went on, amidst some interruption, to expound his political views, with which our readers are already fully acquainted. At the conclusion of his address, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Fielding and seconded by Mr. Bishop, was carried unanimously:—"That, having heard from Mr. Layard a full statement of his political principles, this meeting is of opinion that he is a fitting candidate for our suffrages, and hereby pledges itself to use its utmost efforts to secure his return." A general meeting of the members of the various committees acting in behalf of Mr. Scovell was held on Wednesday evening, in the large room of the Three Tuns, Borough. Mr. Thomas Walker having taken the chair, the results of the canvass, which was stated to be favourable, were reported. Mr. Scovell briefly addressed those present, after which he proceeded to attend meetings at the Victoria, Grange-road; the Holly Bush, the Blue Anchor, Blue Anchor-road, and several other places. Resolutions pledging the various meetings to support Mr. Scovell were carried unanimously.

THE LATE CHEVALIER BUNSEN.—That distinguished man and veteran diplomatist, the Chevalier Bunsen, died on Wednesday morning at Bonn, on the Rhine, in his 70th year. Christian Charles Josias, Chevalier De Bunsen, was born in the year 1790, at Corbach, in Germany. He was educated at the University of Gottingen, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of the classics, under the direction of the celebrated Heyne, and made such rapid progress as to give promise of a high degree of eminence. On leaving the university, he travelled over Europe. At Rome he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Niebuhr, at that time the Prussian Ambassador to the Pope; and the advantage he derived from a familiar intercourse with the great historian induced him to reside at Rome as his private secretary. He afterwards obtained the appointment of Secretary of Legation; and on Niebuhr's retirement he was appointed his successor, and resided in Rome as charge d'affaires, and afterwards as Minister, until some ecclesiastical differences which arose between the King and the Pope led to his recall. In 1839 he was appointed ambassador to the Swiss Confederacy; and in 1841 he was removed to London as the representative of his sovereign at the English Court. He resigned the London embassy early in 1854 when the Prussian Court began to show the world that its policy in the European crisis would be determined by its Russian sympathies. The Chevalier Bunsen, however, probably owes his reputation in this country rather to his literary than to his diplomatic labours, and more especially to his learned and admirable work on Egypt. His chief works are, "Egypt's Place in Universal History," 1848; the "Church of the Future," 1848; "Memoir on the Schleswig-Holstein Question;" and "Hippolytus and his Age," 4 vols., 1851. At the time when the chevalier left this country he had, it would appear, little hope of returning, or he would scarcely have disposed of his library, and all his objects of art and virtue. He then went to reside on the Rhine, occupying himself with learned studies, to which he devoted himself up to the time of his decease.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INNKEEPERS.—Mr. Philipowski described as a traveller, brought an action on Wednesday, in the Court of Common Pleas, London, against Mr. Merryweather, landlord of the Albion Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to recover the value of a watch lost in his house. The plaintiff was staying at the defendant's hotel, and on the evening of the 18th of September wished to retire to his room; the chambermaid was rung for, and the bedroom key was given to him. The chambermaid went up stairs with the plaintiff, unlocked the door, and gave him the key of his bedroom. There was evidence for the plaintiff to prove that he was seen immediately before he retired to have his watch, which he looked at to ascertain the time, and the plaintiff swore he saw it next morning, at six o'clock, on his dressing-table, after which time he fell asleep until eight o'clock, and he then missed his watch. Suspicion seemed to have alighted on the chambermaid that she had taken it, and she was dismissed. The watch was proved to be worth £25. For the defendant, it was contended that there was no negligence on his part, and also that on the part of the plaintiff there had been such an amount of negligence in taking care of his property as would exonerate the defendant from his legal liability. It appeared that the plaintiff had had a conversation with the chambermaid in his bedroom about her wages, and whether she was satisfied with her situation while he was winding up his watch before going to bed, and that he had not locked his door. His lordship left it to the jury whether this was a want of reasonable care on his part. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £15.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SURVEY.—The exploring steam yacht Fox, which has taken so prominent a part in the maritime enterprise and Arctic discoveries of this country, arrived at Southampton and went into dock on Wednesday. It will be remembered that the Fox was refitted at that port in the month of July last for the survey of the proposed North Atlantic telegraph route, and that prior to her departure the gallant little vessel was honoured with a visit from her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who have ever taken the greatest interest in the daring adventures of our seamen, and especially in the last sad search for the records of the heroic Sir John Franklin, which were at last brought home by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, in the Fox, when expedition after expedition had failed, and all the world were thinking that the history of that expedition was lost for ever. The Fox has just now returned from the coast of Greenland, but to look at her outward appearance one would scarcely think she had left our own shores, for beyond a few bruises on her sides, an ominous looking dent in her stem, and some new work where portions of her bulwarks and stancheons have been replaced, she appears to have suffered no more than any water-washed, weather-stained ship from an ordinary oceanic voyage. But the Fox has, nevertheless, had a rough time of it, and we are assured by Captain Allen Young that the season, which we have felt so severely at home, has been actually terrific in the northern seas. A series of violent gales have swept the southern coast of Greenland. The temperatures of the autumnal months have been lower than are usually experienced in the dead of winter; and two terrific hurricanes (in the first of which the Fox, while in the drift ice, was involved, and the second was that which so shattered her Majesty's ship Bulldog) burst upon the coast, and well nigh caused the destruction of the intrepid voyagers in these lonely seas. However, with all the disadvantages of boisterous weather, an unusual quantity of drift ice, and an early commencement of snow, both ships have been most successful in their undertaking; for while Sir Leopold M'Clintock, in the Bulldog, has succeeded in sounding the basin of the ocean throughout the whole of the proposed route, and has found those soundings so admirably adapted for the desired purpose, Captain Allen Young, in the Fox, has surveyed the necessary bays and fiords in the Faroes, Iceland, and Greenland, and has found harbours in the islands, and fiords in the more remote continent of Greenland, landing and embarking places for the cable, and outlets where the wire may lie at the bottom of the sea in safe repose.

THE ROAD MURDER.—A paragraph has appeared in several of the morning papers, copied from a country paper, under the above heading, stating that it is intended to appoint three commissioners in the proposed new inquiry, and the coroner of one of the adjoining counties to Wilts will be appointed one of the commissioners, and that cause would be shown by the coroner for Wilts against the rule obtained by the Attorney-General before the judges of the Queen's Bench. This statement is not only one of conjecture as to the appointment of commissioners, but as to the other fact is simply untrue, as the rule obtained by the Attorney-General is not made returnable until the first day of next Hilary term, the 11th January next, and cannot be argued until after that day, in addition to which there will be no sitting of the judges in banco before the term.

A CURIOUS RING.—A curious ring has been found in the neighbourhood of the Champs Elysees. It is described as of great value, and has been ornamented with a Royal crown and the cyphers "V.A." in rubies and diamonds. It contains a stereoscope of most extraordinary minuteness; the glasses are not more than an ordinary pin's head in diameter, and the tubes scarcely the size of very small crowquills. This marvellous apparatus contains, we are told, photographic portraits of the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, which to the naked eye are invisible, but by aid of the glasses already mentioned appear as large as the figures on a small visiting card. It is asserted that a box of jewellery addressed to the English Court from Paris a short time since was stolen, and the ring in question is supposed to have formed part of the contents.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE POPE AND THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF NAPLES.—The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 20th instant, says:—"On the 20th of this month there suddenly arrived at Civita Vecchia from Gaeta her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Naples, under the strictest *incognito* of the Countess of St. Cecilia, accompanied by most of the princes and princesses of the Royal family, her children and their *suite*. She thence proceeded to this capital. At the railway station she was met by Cardinal Antonelli and Monsignori Stella and Ricci, of his Holiness' household. The royal party went directly to the Apostolic Palace, on the Quirinal, which his Holiness had placed at their service. The three cardinals above named did the honours. The major domo of St. Peter immediately presented his homage to the Queen. Yesterday the Holy Father, preceded by his court, at half-past 3 in the afternoon, paid a visit to the Queen Dowager, who, with her august family, came to the bottom of the staircase to receive his Holiness. In the apartments the Holy Father had a long conversation with the Queen Dowager and her family. The Queen presented to him the personages of her *suite*, who were admitted to the honour of kissing his feet. The Holy Father, after giving his apostolical blessing, was reconducted to his carriage by the Royal family, and returned to the Vatican."

ASCENT OF FUSI-JAMA.—A letter in the *Times*, from Mr. E. B. de Fomblanque, Acting Consul-General, describes an ascent of Fusi-jama, the sacred mountain, to the south-west of Jeddo, which was made by Mr. Alcock, the British Envoy, himself, and a party of gentlemen, on the 10th of September. "At Odawara we turned into the interior, and commenced to cross the Hakoni Mountains, a range lying between the sea and Fusi-jama. Arrived at the summit after an eight hours' march, we found ourselves, at a height which we computed about 6,000 feet above the sea level, on the borders of glassy lake, six miles in length and one and a quarter in width. Wonderful tales are related by the Japanese of this lake, which they state to be bottomless in the centre, and inhabited by an evil spirit." From Hakoni they began the real ascent of the mountain. At first we met with little snow, but as we advanced we found large patches here and there, and on reaching the summit, after four hours' toil, the tubs of water near the temple were frozen into a compact mass. Still the cold was not anything like what we had been led to suppose it would be, the thermometer at mid-day showing only 58 degrees in the shade, and boiling at 182. Having visited the temple we proceeded to the highest point of the crater; here Mr. Alcock, standard-bearer, unfurled the British flag, while we fired a royal salute in its honour, his Excellency setting the example by discharging the five barrels of his revolver into the crater, and the rest following till twenty-one guns had been fired. We then gave three cheers, sang 'God save the Queen,' and finished by drinking 'the health of her Gracious Majesty' in champagne, iced in the snows of Fusi-jama, to the utter amazement of the Japanese, who had never before seen such startling religious ceremonies. We were fortunate enough to have a fine, clear, sunny day for the ascent, and, as we looked below and around us, there lay the fair land of Japan like a highly coloured map, the points of its headlands jutting sharply into the blue sea; range upon range of mountains stretching across the full length of the island as far as the eye could reach, and rivers winding through green valleys, gradually increasing in size till they empty themselves into the sea. Had our journey been as disagreeable as it was the reverse, that one view would have richly repaid us for our toil. Well may the Japanese be proud of their beautiful Fusi-jama

LADY LUFTON'S OBJECTIONS.—Nobody liked clergymen better than Lady Lufton, or was more willing to live with them on terms of affectionate intimacy, but she could not get over the feeling that the clergyman of her own parish—or of her son's—was a part of her own establishment, of her own appanage—or of his—and that it could not be well that Lord Lufton should marry among his own—dependants. Lady Lufton would not have used the word, but she did think it. And then, too, Lucy's education had been so deficient. She had had no one about her in early life accustomed to the ways of—of—what shall I say, without making Lady Lufton appear more wordly than she was? Lucy's wants in this respect, not to be defined in words, had been exemplified by the very way in which she had just now stated her case. She had shown talent, good temper, and sound judgment; but there had been no quiet, no repose about her. The species of power in young ladies which Lady Lufton most admired was the *vis inertiæ* belonging to beautiful and dignified reticence; of this poor Lucy had none. Then, too, she had no fortune, which, though a minor evil, was an evil; and she had no birth, in the highlife sense of the word, which was a greater evil. And, then, though her eyes was sparkled when she confessed her love, Lady Lufton was not prepared to admit that she was possessed of positive beauty. Such were the unfortunate concomitant circumstances which still induced Lady Lufton to resolve that the match must be marred.—*Cornhill Magazine for December*

INSECT WONDERS.—The spiders belonging to the class Arachnidæ have long been confounded with insects, and even by recent etomologists, but must now be considered as distinct, their anatomical character being perfectly different. Anyone who will examine them microscopically will detect the differences, and the study will prove most interesting. Now the external skeleton of the insect presents three principal subdivisions—head, thorax, and abdomen; but in the spider tribe the head and thorax coalesce, leaving only two divisions of the body—viz., cephalo-thorax and abdomen. Insects in their mature form have only six legs, spiders have eight. In the greater number of arachinidæ, respiration is carried on by localised lungs (Pulmonobranchiæ), organs intermediate in function as well as in structure between an aquatic and air-breathing respiratory apparatus. Whereas in insects the respiration is carried on by trachea. The pulmonary arachinidans of the spinning division are strictly carnivorous in their habits, the mandibles of the spider are each terminated by a fang which, ending in a sharp point, is perforated near its extremity by a minute orifice, from which, when the spider bites, a venemous fluid exudes of such potency as immediately to destroy the insect bitten. A peculiar characteristic of the arachinidæ is the spinning apparatus which they possess. Each spinneret is perforated by innumerable orifices of extreme minuteness, through which the filaments are drawn, at first fluid, but, on exposure to the atmosphere, acquiring solidity and consistence. The different species of the arachinidæ convert these threads to various purposes. Some construct silken tubes to conceal themselves from pursuit, and from which retreat they issue to hunt for prey in the neighbourhood; others strew their filaments at random to entrap passing insects. The mygales, or mason spiders, excavate for themselves subterraneous caverns formed after the following manner:—First a deep pit is dug by the spider, which is carefully lined throughout with silken tapestry, the entrance to which is guarded by a door which moves upon a hinge, and carefully closes the mouth of the pit. To form the door the spider first spins a net which covers the mouth of the hole, this net is attached only at one point of its circumference, this point forming its hinge, a thin layer of the soil collected in the neighbourhood is then scattered over the web, and fastened with another layer of silk, and so alternate layer of web and earth are deposited until the door acquires sufficient strength and thickness, and as the outer layer is similar to the soil in its vicinity, the retreat is perfectly concealed, and the admirable sagacity of the spider displayed.—*Facts for Naturalists.*

DRESSING BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The lowest classes of all, which included agricultural labourers and villeins, having goods under the value of 40s, were not to dress in any but the coarsest cloth, called blanket and russet, sold at 1s the ell; their girdles and linen to correspond in quality. Servants, whether of lords, traders, or artificers, were confined to meat or fish once a day; the rest of their food was to consist of milk, cheese, butter, and other victuals suitable to their estate. Their dress was to be of cloth not exceeding two marks the whole piece, and destitute of gold, silver, embroidery, or silk. Their wives and daughters were to be clad in a similar manner, and were especially forbidden to wear veils or kerchiefs exceeding 1s each. The dress of traders, artificers, yeomen was restricted to cloth under 40s the whole piece, without any ornament. Their women were forbidden silken veils, and all furs save the skins of lamb, rabbit, cat and fox. Esquires and all gentlemen below the estate of knighthood having lands to the value of £100 a year, and merchants, artificers, and traders, having goods worth £500, were permitted to wear cloth at four marks and a half the whole piece, without any ornament. Their ladies were forbidden any kind of embroidery or lining, together with certain other curiously named decorations, the properties whereof are a mystery known only to the female mind. Esquires having lands to the value of £200 yearly, and merchants with goods worth £1,000, might wear cloth sold at five marks the piece, and reasonably garnished with silk and silver. Their ladies were allowed linings of miniver fur, but not of ermine, or the rich grey fur we call lettice, and no jewels except upon the head. Knights having lands worth 200 marks might wear cloth of six marks the piece but no furred, embroidered, or jewelled garments. The ladies were under the same restrictions as those of the preceding class. All knights with lands over the value of 400 marks, and under £1,000 a year and their ladies, were restricted in nothing save the use of ermine lettice, and jewels not being ornaments for the head. Clerks were to be dressed in the same manner as knights of one of the two classes above named, unless obliged to wear furs on ecclesiastical vestments. All sumptuary restraints were removed in the case of persons whose income exceeded £1,000 yearly.—*All the Year Round*

Correspondence.

THE FIRE IN KILDARE-STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having read in your paper recently a statement given by Mr. James Hughes, relative to his Providential escape from the late fire in Kildare-street, it would appear that but for the heroism displayed by the two maids, viz:—Louisa M'Nally and the woman Mullens, that James Hughes could not have escaped. I am, therefore, of opinion, under the circumstances stated by him, that the above-named women are justly entitled to a share of the subscription now pending. I have further to add, should those brave amazons be included as entitled to a share, I shall, with much pleasure, give my mite towards this praiseworthy object.

Sporting.

CARLINGFORD STEEPLECHASES—SECOND DAY.

Stewards—C. Fortescue, Esq., M.P.; R. M. Bellew, Esq., M.P.; Captain Carleton, Thomas D. Hoey, Esq.; Hugh Campbell, Esq.; E. C. Duffy, Esq.; B. Rutherford, Esq.
Treasurer—M. Darcy, Esq. Secretary—John Farley, Esq.

Although the weather sadly militated against anything in the shape of cross-country amusements, this meeting proved a decided success. The attendance both days was very great, and everything passed off in the most orderly and quiet way. Subjoined is a return of the running:—

A Free Handicap of 20 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 1 sov each.

Mr Henry's b m Just-in-Time, aged (Hanlon) ...	1	1
Mr M'Donnell's Crinoline, aged (Carter) ...	2	2
Mr Neville's b m Chance (Brady) ...	0	0
Mr Delany's Newry Maid, aged (Morrison) ...	0	0

Both heats won cleverly.

A Selling Stakes of 10 sovs. Weight for age.

Mr Henry's Just-in-Time (Hanlon) ...	1	1
Mr Blake's Irish Girl (Owner) ...	2	2
Mr Neville's Chance (Brady) ...	3	3

First heat won easily, second a very close affair between Just-in-Time and Irish Girl, and won by a head.

Scramble Race of £5 for the beaten horses. Catch weights.

Mr M'Donnell's Crinoline, aged (Hanlon) ...	1	1
Mr Delany's Newry Maid, aged ...	2	2
Mr M'Ardle's Cock of Cooley (Cassidy) ...	3	3

Both heats won easily.

KILCOCK STEEPLECHASES.

These races, which were to come off this month, in consequence of the lateness of the season will not take place until early in February, when the following events will be run for:—

The Dublin Citizens' Challenge Cup, value £125, with 60 sovs. added. Three miles.

A Handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 30 sovs. added, and

A Selling Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added.

Coursing.

SPIDDAL COURSING MEETING—SECOND DAY.

Stewards—Lord Lurgan, Thomas Boylan, G A Pollock, John Hopkins, B Ennis, Thomas Jackson, W S Garrett, and G Winder, Esqrs.
Flag Stewart—R Ennis, Esq. Honorary Secretary—J Jackson, Esq.
Judge—H Walker, Esq. Slipper—P Sheridan.

THE SPIDDAL STAKES.
Third Ties.
Mr Johnson's Barney Williams beat Mr Caulfield's Queen of Trumps.
Mr Cardwell's Charlie beat Mr Scott's Sovereign.
Fourth Ties.
Mr Cardwell's f and w d Charlie beat Mr Johnston's b and w d Barney Williams, and won the stakes.

GORMANSTOWN STAKES.
Third Ties.
Lord Lurgan's Lady Galway beat Mr Cardwell's Myrtle.
Mr Foley's Kathleen Mavourneen a bye.
Fourth Ties.
Mr Foley's r and w b Kathleen Mavourneen beat Lord Lurgan's bl b Lady Galway, and won the stakes.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

COUNCIL MEETING—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

The Marquis of KILDARE, V.P., in the chair.

Present—Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Dunlo, and other members of council.

The minutes of last meeting having been read, and other business transacted, the following report was unanimously adopted:—

Abridged Report of Committee on the Re-establishment of a Veterinary Institution in connection with the Royal Dublin Society.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, held on Thursday, November 16, 1860—the Marquis of Kildare, V.P., in the chair—it was referred to a committee to inquire and report to the council the principle on which the veterinary institution in connection with the society was conducted, and the cause of its discontinuance; also to consider and report upon the advisability of adopting the recommendation of re-opening the establishment, and appointing a professor, with a school of veterinary surgery.

The committee, therefore, report that an Act of Parliament "for directing the application of the sum of £55,00, granted by Parliament to the Dublin Society, for the improvement of husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland; and for granting to the said society the further sum of £10,000 for the purposes therein mentioned," received the Royal assent on the first day of August, 1800. That act, among other things, specially provided for the establishment of a veterinary institution in connection with the society, in the following terms:—

"That the remaining part of the said two sums of £5,500 and £10,000, and all such parts of the foregoing several sums, except the sum of £1,500 appropriated as aforesaid, as shall remain unapplied in manner aforesaid, shall be applied by the said society in procuring agricultural examinations into all or any of the counties of this kingdom, in creating drawing schools, exhibition rooms for artists, repositories for implements of husbandry and manufactures, buildings for a veterinary institution, and such other buildings as the society shall deem expedient; in paying a salary to a veterinary professor, and maintaining a veterinary institution," &c.

In order to show the very extended nature of the society's intentions regarding veterinary instruction, your committee beg to call attention to the following extract from the report of the Committee of Agriculture, in August, 1860:—

"The lectures to begin in January or February next, on the constitution, nourishment, diseases, cures, and treatment of the horse; the lectures on the constitution, &c., of neat cattle, pigs, sheep, and dogs to follow at such times and in such succession as the lecturer shall judge expedient.

"A forge will be necessary for the practical instruction on the modes of shoeing; and it is recommended that the professors be not debarred from keeping as many as they may choose in any part of the town for their private practice, and that for the first year they may be allowed to shoe horses for their own emolument at the society's forge, they defraying all charges of attendance, coals, iron, and every expense.

"In the plan approved of by the society, provision is made for building ten boxes or loose stalls for invalid horses, &c.; these are for the purpose of allowing lectures in the nature of clinical ones, and on the cures by surgical operation. It is proposed that all the animals brought in there for that purpose shall be maintained and taken care of at the expense of the society, all such expenses to be repaid them by the owner if the cure be effected; but if the professors shall, on application, be allowed to occupy them with any diseased or disordered cattle, on their own private account, all the expense of food and attendance is to be defrayed by the professors.

"It is also proposed to provide suitable dwellings for the professors within the society's ground, and to accommodate them immediately with some of the houses which are hereafter to be thrown down; and that there should be a covered area for showing cattle, and a room for dissecting in, and for students to learn thereby the anatomy of the animal.

"It is proposed that in every year after the first a full course of lectures be given on each of the animals whose health is a material object of rural economy—the horse, the neat cattle, the sheep, the pig, and the dog, and it is probable they may be advantageously extended to all poultry which require food or attendance to rear them or to fit them for market.

"That in these lectures the various breeds now in repute in Great Britain, particularly of sheep and neat cattle, be accurately described and compared; their several excellencies pointed out, their shapes marked, and the nature of soil or food most advantageous for each clearly explained.

"Premiums will in time be proposed for the students who shall, on public examination, show the greatest progress.

"It is further proposed that these lectures shall be accompanied with a course from Dr. Wade, the botanic professor, on the nature of the several grasses and native plants of Ireland, so far as they ought to be the object of the farmer's attention or knowledge in respect to each species of animal, and in what degree they are calculated to give him strength, or fat, or value, or otherwise."

The committee further recommended that Mr. Thomas Peall and Mr. George Watts should be appointed forthwith; Mr. Peall to be professor and lecturer, at £100 a year, and Mr. Watts to be assistant professor and practitioner, at £50, their salaries commencing on the 1st day of December following.

These recommendations were approved by the society, and ordered to be carried into execution.

Your committee cannot state what reasons finally induced the society to discontinue its veterinary establishment, except a deficiency of funds caused by the diminished grant; for it would appear from the tenor of every minute which is recorded in the society's reports that the utmost anxiety was invariably expressed for the permanent continuance of this important branch of the society's operations.

Your committee beg further to state that they consider that the foregoing details prove sufficiently that the appointment of a veterinary professor, and the establishment of a veterinary institution, is quite within the province of the society; and that, if it was formerly expedient, both for the credit of the society and the benefit of the community, to carry these plans into execution, it is much more so at the present day, when the live stock of the country have become largely increased in numbers, and—partly through the medium of the society—very much increased in value. In conclusion, your committee believe that the re-establishment of a veterinary department, in connection with your society, would prove of immense utility to the country.

(Signed) DUNLO, Chairman.

It was resolved—"That the report of the sub-committee on the re-establishment of the veterinary institution, &c., be adopted, and that it be referred back to the committee to inquire and report by what means the recommendation of the committee can be carried into effect."

After the transaction of some further business the council adjourned.

LONGEVITY OF PAUPERS.—Having seen the longevity of Peers and Quakers recently noticed, I thought it might not be uninteresting to add that of paupers. There are at present in the Ratcliff and Wapping workhouses of the Stepney Union 69 inmates, whose collective ages amount to 5,536 years, giving an average of 80 years for each inmate, and 992 persons in the above-named workhouses of the Stepney Union, whose average ages are 70 years.—*Letter in the Times.*

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE GAETA.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY NEWS.)

CIALDINI'S HEADQUARTERS, MOLA DI GAETA, Nov. 20.—In order that you may appreciate the difficulties General Menabrea has to contend with in carrying out the siege operations of this place, I must enter into some details. This town, which is divided into two distinct parts—the lower and the upper, the first of which is called Castellone, the other Mola—is situated on the smiling shores of the gulf, amongst picturesque groves of orange and olive trees. The Formian Villa, the favourite residence of Cicero, stood below the terraces of the hill where the upper part of the modern town has been built. The main street runs parallel to the shore of the gulf, and leads to the road towards Gaeta. At about half a mile from the town this road divides into two; one following the shores of the sea, the other branching off in the direction of the mountains. The latter is the *Via Consularis* to Rome. For awhile it skirts the foot of Monte Conca, and then rises up through the defiles of the mountains, where the town of Itri stands. It is from the point at which the main road to Gaeta branches off towards Itri that Monte Conca turns on the left, in the direction of the Gulf of Gaeta, forming a narrow valley, which is screened by its broad flank. There is no road, for indeed the paths which skirt the foot of the mountains do not deserve the name. It is by following the foot of Monte Conca that we reach the two other eminences called the Capucini and Monte Sant Agata, which command the rounded hill at the base of which stands Gaeta. This hill, which is now called *Della Torre d'Orlando*, thus forms an integral part of the famous fortress, and enters into its system of defence. Batteries over batteries have been thrown up and dug in its flank, so that it can at the same time command the narrow defiles of Monte Conca and the shores of the open sea. It is only by silencing these formidable batteries that the right side of the fortress can be approached by a besieging army. But to place guns and mortars on the heights of the Capucini and Monte Santa Agata, you must begin by making a road to them, and road there was none. This, therefore, is what General Menabrea is now busily engaged in constructing. One of these roads leads from the *Via Consularis* of Itri to the seashore, on which the Borgo stands; the other skirts Monte Conca, and joins the former at the foot of Monte Sant Angelo. No one who has not visited this country can judge of the difficulties of this undertaking. The base of the valley, and the foot of the mountain through which these two roads must pass, form a continuous up and down, and are obstructed by stones of an enormous size. The working of the ground is rendered still more difficult by the rainy season, which has already begun. In consequence of the abundant rains the soldiers are obliged to work in the mud, and the soil is so slippery that they can scarcely stand on their feet. General Codrington was really surprised when he was told by Menabrea that the two miles of roads already achieved had been the work of only ten days. These roads are constructed by parties of soldiers of the line, who get extra pay of two soldi a day, and a glass of brandy besides. It is noticeable that when the working parties—which are every two days exchanged—belong to the 9th and 10th Regiments, in which the Lombard and Piedmontese element predominates, the work is more quickly done than when the majority of the working men belong to the more southern provinces of the peninsula. The superiority of the northern element is thus proved in an unmistakeable manner. The Neapolitans within the walls of Gaeta are perfectly aware that the Sardinians are working on the other side of Monte Conca, and one of their occupations is to throw now and then shells in that direction; but if we except a few cases wounded no serious losses have been inflicted on the Sardinian army. But whilst the projectiles of the enemy are doing but little harm to the working parties, or to the outposts, on this side, they are destroying the houses of Borgo, which, as I said before, stands on the shore of the gulf, at about half a mile from the gates of Gaeta. This village is occupied by a battalion of Piedmontese Bersaglieri, but batteries have not been erected, nor will they be. It is, therefore, a useless work of destruction the Neapolitans are engaged in when they shell the houses of this place. The population has naturally emigrated to this town or the neighbouring villages, but some poor fishermen who had not the courage to leave their homes, were sacrificed on Saturday morning, together with a woman and a child. A shell having burst at the door of a cottage, six persons were killed and two greatly injured by the explosion.

It is indeed a cowardly act of barbarity to shell a village which had already been sacked by the disorderly Neapolitan and Bavarian soldiery, when they were driven out of this town of Mola. But it seems that Francis II. wants to prove to Europe that he well deserved the nickname conferred upon him after the bombardment of Palermo. He is the worthy son of his Royal father. You must not forget that the Sardinians have never answered, even by a single shot, the fire from Gaeta. Nor could they do it, for not a piece of artillery has yet been mounted against the besieged town. It will be at least a fortnight before General Menabrea is able to carry out his plan of attack. The road must be finished, and then the batteries must be constructed and mounted with their powerful artillery. The Piedmontese general intends to open fire with at least 90 guns, and to endeavour by this means to spread terror amongst the demoralised garrison, who, in all probability, will compel the King to leave the place or capitulate. If, however, the garrison can get under shelter, then Gaeta may be able to resist for many months more, should the French fleet persist in protecting it by preventing the Sardinian admiral from attacking the fortress by sea.

To judge of the work the Sardinians have before them, you must bear in mind that the famous siege of the French under Massena, in 1806, lasted six months.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—It is now arranged that the freedom of the city, accompanied with a splendid sword, shall be presented to Lord Clyde at Guildhall, on Thursday, December 20, and on the same occasion the like testimonial of recognition of devoted service to his country's cause in India will be presented to Sir J. Outram. A most superb banquet will be given by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the evening of the day in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion-house, at which it is expected many distinguished individuals will be present. Lord Clyde will be entertained by the Worshipful Company of Skinners, at their hall in Dowgate-hill, on Thursday next, on which occasion he will be presented with the freedom of the company. Mr. John Richardson has a notice of motion upon the business paper for the next meeting of the Court of Common Council, to the effect that the presentation be allowed to take place in the Guildhall instead of the Council Chamber, so that large numbers of citizens and others may have an opportunity of testifying their admiration of the deeds of the above gallant heroes.—*City Press.*

UNIFORM TIME.—We understand that arrangements are on foot for introducing into the Observatory here a curious invention by a Mr. R. L. Jones, of Chester, by which the movements of several clocks are controlled by means of electricity, so as to be always precisely simultaneous with a clock regulated with astronomical accuracy. This remarkable invention, which was about 12 months ago worked out by Mr. Jones at the suggestion of Mr. Hartnup, the astronomer of the Marine Observatory at Liverpool, deserves to be better known. It has been for some time in operation in Liverpool. In the observatory there is a clock which is every day regulated in accordance with transit observations, and so can at any moment be depended on within a few 10ths of a second. At the side of it is a galvanometer fitted with two magnetic needles. Precisely as the pendulum beats the 60th second of the minute, one of these needles is seen to vibrate. This indicates that the great clock of the town hall is precisely at the minute. At the 27th second the other needle vibrates, which shows that the clock at the telegraph office is at the 27th second. Both these clocks are controlled by the clock in the observatory by means of an electric current, which, by Mr. Jones' invention has the effect of accelerating the motion of the pendulum if behindhand, and retarding it if before. The advantage of this invention over all other similar applications of electricity consists in the fact that each clock has its own independent motion, acting only under this slight control; so that if at any time something goes wrong with the electric current, the impossibility of obviating which prevented the complete success of Mr. Baines' electric clock, the clock, still having its own pendulum and proper motion, will not go far wrong. Another advantage is, that an extremely weak electric current is sufficient for the purpose; and we believe the contrivance is extremely simple. We understand that, in applying the invention to the great clock in the Town Hall at Liverpool, all the expense was the purchase of an old Baines' pendulum for about £7, the application of Mr. Joness' apparatus, and the laying down the wire connection. The result is the hitherto unheard of phenomenon of a great clock, about 100 years old, going with astronomical accuracy. We hope our town will not be long in taking the hint—if at least, as we have little doubt, the staple article, namely, time, will be supplied by the courtesy of the astronomical authorities.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

RESIGNATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—We understand that within the last few days a communication has been received from his Holiness the Pope, accepting of the voluntary resignation, sent in a short time ago, of Dr. Briggs, the Catholic Bishop of Beverley, which diocese includes the whole county of York. Dr. Briggs, who is upwards of 70 years of age, was the oldest bishop in connection with the Roman Catholic body in the kingdom, and the grounds of his resignation are old age and infirmity. Before the hierarchy he was president of the College of St. Cuthbert, at Ushaw, near Durham, and the Bishop of Tracis; also vicar-apostolic of the northern district, which included the counties of Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c., and was much respected. On Tuesday last a meeting of the chapter was held at York for the purpose of electing a vicar capitular, or administrator of the diocese, until the appointment of a successor to Dr. Briggs, when the Rev. J. Render, of York, was chosen for that office. In the course of next month another meeting of the Roman Catholic chapter will be held at York, over which Cardinal Wiseman will preside, when the names of three persons suitable to fill the vacant office will be selected, and submitted to the Pope, one of whom, in the ordinary course, will receive the appointment to the bishopric of Beverley.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE STREETS OF ST. PETERSBURG.—The pavement of the streets in which there is much traffic is under perpetual repair, from want of solid foundation, and places more neglected soon become like slices of the Trosachs in a miniature. At the magnificent reviews in May and September on the Champ-de-Mars, when several batteries of horse artillery, or a grand charge of cavalry is made in mass, when ten to fifteen thousand men and horses pass along at full speed, the whole ground quakes and trembles under your feet. You hear the same deep, hollow, rumbling sound as when you dash down the great stone on the thin crust of soil that covers the crater of the smouldering volcano of Solfatara, at Puzzuoli, in the fairest and saddest region of the earth.—*Sights of St. Petersburg.*

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

DEFEAT OF THE NEAPOLITANS.

NAPLES, Nov. 29.—The garrison of Gaeta made a sortie in order to capture the strategical positions of the suburbs. The Neapolitans were repulsed by the Sardinians with great loss.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

The state of affairs on 19th inst. was as follows:—The fleet of Piedmontese had returned to Naples. Their attack will be on the landside, and the advanced posts were 1,500 metres from the mole and the forts. They were placing 150 mortars in line to open fire, and three out of the five batteries constructing were ready on the 18th. The besieged kept up a fire to impede the construction of their batteries, but the aim was bad, and the works were not interrupted.

Typhus fever had broken out in the garrison, which was too numerous for the place; it consists of about 18,000 men. The Piedmontese were 10,000 strong. The besieged indulge in the vain hope that Austria will come to their assistance; but subaltern officers who were spoken to look upon the capitulation as only a question of time.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—It is rumoured that Prince Dela Tour D'Auvergne, French Ambassador at Berlin, will shortly replace M. Thouvenel, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY MORNING.—The Empress of the French arrived here at half-past twelve last night from Glasgow, and proceeded to the Queen's Hotel. Large crowds greeted her arrival.

At Bolton the Rifle Volunteers formed a guard of honour with their band. The Empress was enthusiastically cheered by about 1500 persons.

THE FRENCH IRON-CASED SHIP.

Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., wished to visit the French iron-cased ship La Gloire, but was not allowed to go on board. He has sent to the *Times* a description of her external appearance. His impression is that the fine ships of war at anchor around the La Gloire were as useless in her presence as old flint muskets in presence of the arms of the present day.

The French have four such vessels already afloat, and they are said to have ten others in rapid progress several of which are in an advanced state. Before many months are over they will have between 400 and 500 guns behind iron walls. All guns now served out for active use in the French navy are rifled.

MORTALITY ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP ICARUS.

Letters from Belize state, that yellow fever broke out in this ship at Truxillo, where 11 of her crew and two officers had died. Subsequently, on her passage to Jamaica, she reported 33 dead, and still a heavy sickness.

DISTRESS AT COVENTRY.

Lord Leigh writes to the *Times* stating the distress of the ribbon weavers at Coventry is great, and that an appeal to the public is imperatively called for.

THE NEW COINAGE.

The *Post* states that the new bronze coinage has been called in. The reason assigned is the use of the double 'T' in the abbreviation of the word 'Britannium' which is spelt with only one 'T.' A similar question arose on the issue of the new silver coinage 43 years ago.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A PUPIL TEACHER.

The inquest on the boy who died a few days since at Exeter, from blows received at school, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against Charles Edward Hawkins, the pupil teacher, who inflicted the punishment.

FRAUDS ON AN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The *Daily News* says, it is the British Empire Company that has just been defrauded by one of its servants who has falsified the Bank pass-book. An investigation has been instituted and the defalcations already discovered are said to amount to £10,000 or £12,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Daily News* says:—Advices from Constantinople refer to the stoppage of an English merchant. Two firms in London have refused to take up his drafts, which had been accepted by them, and which have consequently been protested. The two firms referred to have met all the other liabilities. The ramifications of the affair, which has excited some conversation, are stated to extend to Manchester.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGES AND THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

The *Daily News* says that late yesterday private dispatches from New York were received, containing intelligence of a further very adverse movement in the American Exchange. The rate for sterling bills comes quite as low as 104½. There will not be time after the receipt of the coming letters to prepare gold for shipment to New York by the steamer of next Saturday, and there is an impression that the following packets will carry out, perhaps, £200,000 in gold.

The same journal remarks that this drain must be watched closely, as it may yet have a disturbing effect on the bullion movement between the two Countries.

The *Times* mentions that orders have been sent to England for the remittance of gold to New York. The *Times*, however, is of opinion that there is no ground to suppose that, even if the rate at New York for bankers' bills shall be found to have descended to 104½, any considerable amount of gold will be sent hence. The sudden nature of the fluctuations already reported shows the uncertainty that would attend any such operations. On this point some remarkable experience was obtained during the panic of 1857, although at that period the alarm, unlike that of the present moment, was based upon valid, and, to some extent, permanent cause. The present affair is entirely political, and the operations of merely political influence on the Money market is usually of short duration.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—There is a lull in politics here just now, the natural consequence of an unsettled, because freshly-appointed, Ministry; but the Cabinet will not long remain inactive, as the approach of the legislative session is pregnant with important measures, and under the new decrees full of promise in oratory. Neither Thiers, or Berryer, or Guizot, or Odillon Barrot, or Montalembert, will now awake the echoes of the Senate-house; and it remains to see what amount of rhetoric lies dormant in the present assemblies. That discomfited politicians should sulk and keep aloof, instead of flinging themselves boldly into the medley, such as events have made it, is a misfortune incidental to the national character, and such has been the French way of doing business since 1789. The nobility and clergy then, instead of making the best of a bad bargain, ran their heads against a stone wall, and afterwards emigrated *en masse*. When the first Bonaparte emerged, General Moreau would not play second fiddle, but took service with the coalition, pretty much in the spirit displayed by Lamoriciere in his late adventure. It would be hard to say which, of Victor Hugo or Montalembert, is the more adverse to accept what France has irrevocably decided and acquiesce in what neither can disturb. To give and take in a fair spirit of compromise is an Anglo-Saxon habit, but Gallic and Celtic natures are unrelenting and unforgiving. There will be Legitimists and Orleanists for a century to come, just as there were Scotch Jacobites until the Duke of Modena was the only Stuart left; while some Celts of Ireland are hailing in Marshal MacMahon the representative of one Brian Boru killed 800 years ago.

All these "ancient parties," as well as the Dupanloups of the clergy (more solicitous for the fancied dignity of the cloth than for the real interests of true religion), look forward to the Emperor's death as the only chance for their respective crotchets, but that "good time coming" is not a very immediate prospect. In the course of nature Napoleon III. will repose in the vaults of St. Denis, whither he means to convey the coffin of Napoleon I., and, if possible of Napoleon II.; but the army and population of France are likely to stand by the dynasty of their choice, and the French nation is not disposed to be guided by either a synod of bishops, or by the French Academy, nor has the Faubourg St. Germain a ghost of a chance against the Faubourg St. Antoine. It is perfectly evident, from the tone of Legitimist and clerical journals, that the new liberal measures, heralding still larger concessions to representative participation of the country in the Imperial Government, have created a deep feeling of vexation, the best proof that their tendency is to consolidate the Throne and perpetuate the dynasty. All the other organs of publicity have ceased even occult opposition, and there is absolutely no Republican party remaining in France save among the very dregs of society.

Mr. Bright has been here (during Mr. Cobden's absence at Nantes), doubtless with a view to the operation of the commercial treaty, which none of the "ancient parties" would have tolerated, and which a proud consciousness of the firm hold the Emperor has of the country enabled him alone to carry out. There remains within the frontiers of France, now thrown open to international trade, a multitudinous aggregate of petty custom-house circuits, fencing all the large towns under the name of *octroi*, by which the intercourse of traffic between rural and city inhabitants is clogged ostensibly for municipal profit, but in reality for the mutual impoverishment of both agricultural and town population. The knocking down of these barriers, and the complete abrogation of all impediments to the free circulation of produce, is one of these bold conceptions which Legitimist or Orleanist routine would shrink from. The project is under Imperial consideration, and a final blow at the passport system is likely to follow.

Neither foreign nor home journals offer anything salient to record, save that the *Vienna Gazette* administers a rebuke to Lamoriciere for having asserted in his official report of the Ancona campaign that on the 11th September he had been "sufficiently authorised" from Trieste to count on the co-operation of the Austrian fleet for the protection of that seaport and fortress from being blockaded or bombarded by the Italian squadron. The Vienna journal protests that he could have had no such sufficient authority for any such calculation.

The *Courrier de Lyons* announces a negro sculptor. His name (like Shakspere) is *Williams*, and he is a native of Jamaica, quite a lad as yet, but it seems he is likely to be the first of his caste destined to shine in the plastic art. The only specimens hitherto known of Sambo's handiwork in this department have been carved cocoanut-shells, exhibiting the human face divine in anything but the style of Praxiteles. You have had an African Roscius and a black Malibran, while in France we [illegible] romance writer, the illustrious [illegible] Cristo. Now we look forward to a [illegible]-pated Canova.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

There was a favourable change in the weather early yesterday morning; since then fine weather has continued. A considerable number of the windbound vessels which took refuge in the harbour during the late severe weather moved out of harbour yesterday, and got under weigh. The Urgent, which left Beaumaris some days past, and which broke away from the tug-boat while being towed into Cardiff, was yesterday placed alongside of the Victoria jetty, and was supplied with an additional quantity of ballast. It was stated that she would resume her voyage for Cardiff on this day (Saturday).

KINGSTOWN TOWNSHIP IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

At ten o'clock the usual meeting of this Corporation was held at their board-room, in the Temperance-hall, Sussex-place, Kingstown—

WILLIAM MASTERSON, Esq., in the chair.

The other commissioners present were—Messrs. Meekins, Nugent, Samuels, Crosthwaite, Butler and Sullivan.

Mr. Samuels gave notice that on next board day he would move a resolution to the following effect:—"That immediate steps be taken by the commissioners to procure a fire-escape, and that one of the simplest and most effective kind be procured."

Mr. Crosthwaite, who has been recently elected, took the usual declaration, prior to taking his seat as a member of the Board of the Kingstown Improvement Commissioners.

The Secretary then read the report of the committee appointed to make an investigation as to the necessity of placing additional lights in the neighbourhood of Glasthule, which was as follows:—

"The committee appointed by this board on last Friday met on Wednesday, the 11th instant, by notice, and proceeded in accordance, with its instructions, to examine the various roads and avenues in the Glasthule Ward, to ascertain the portions of the ward most requiring increased light.

"Your committee report that it recommends—1st, that the board would give one lamp to Adelaide-road, opposite to where the public pump is placed, to which the poorer people of the neighbourhood resort at all hours of the night to get water.

"Secondly, your committee recommend that a lamp be placed on that part of Albert-road which joins the tram-road of the harbour commissioners, over which so many persons, workmen and others, pass between Kingstown and Dalkey long after dark.

"Thirdly, your committee also recommend that a lamp be given to Ballyginien-avenue, opposite the Stable-lane, which will light a number of houses in the avenue, the front of Gowran Hall, and the several stables in the lane.

"Fourthly, Your committee recommend the erection of a lamp in South Sandycove-avenue, opposite Cove House, which will give light to many houses at present in total darkness.

"Your committee could point to other portions, particularly to the high road from Kingstown to Bullock and Dalkey, where some of the present lamps are 180 to 240 yards apart in this ward, where additional lamps might be placed with advantage; but, bearing in mind the low rate of assessment and the other demands upon the funds of the board, your committee refrain from suggesting other than these four most required."

It was then moved by Mr. Crosthwaite, and seconded by Mr. Nugent—"That the foregoing report be adopted, and that the four additional lights which it recommends be erected."

The Secretary then read the following letter from Henry Atwood, Esq.:—

"TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF KINGSTOWN.

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to call your attention to the deficiency of the street light in Martello-avenue, and as the gas company has laid down their pipes through it, I should feel much obliged if you would kindly take into consideration the propriety of having a lamp-post placed in the centre of the length of the avenue.—Your obedient servant,
"HENRY ATWOOD."

In answer to this letter, the secretary was instructed to write to H. Atwood, Esq., and to state that the commissioners purpose placing a lamp opposite the entrance of that avenue, which they consider will answer all the purposes required.

The Secretary then read a note from Mr. Frith, the county surveyor, relative to the manner in which the new crossings have been made, which were contracted for by Mr. Long, and to be subject to the approval of the county surveyor.

The Chairman directed that the secretary should furnish Mr. Frith with a copy of Mr. Long's letter to the commissioners.

The Parliamentary agent then proceeded to read over the contemplated Act of Parliament, which will give increased power to the Kingstown Commissioners for the further improvement of the township. During the reading of this very comprehensive measure the various clauses were minutely considered, and the peculiar advantages arising from them severally were fully and freely discussed.

The Secretary was then instructed to summon a special meeting of the board for ten o'clock next Tuesday morning.

The board then adjourned.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, George M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

A woman, named Bridget Byrne, was brought up in custody of Sergeant Carey, charged with having, at her lodgings at Blackrock a muslin cap, and not being able to satisfactorily account for the possession of the same, and which, together with two ladies' jackets and other articles of wearing apparel, were stolen on the 17th instant from the residence of the prosecutor, Sandycove Lodge, Williamstown.—His worship ordered the prisoner to be remanded for a few days.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, RICHMOND.—The Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, A.M., Minister of Sandford, will preach in this church on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, Divine service commencing at 7 o'clock.

RATHFARNHAM CHURCH. — It was announced last Sunday that the Rev Dr. Willock, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, and now Rector of Cleenish, Enniskillen, will preach in this church to-morrow, in reference to the Young Men's Christian Association for this parish, but that no special collection is to be made in consequence.

NEW CHURCH, GALWAY.—The opening services of the new Congregational Church, Sea Road, have just terminated. The sermons were preached by the Revds. Caleb Scott, LL.B., Lincoln; J. Denham Smith, Kingstown; and John Lewis, minister of the church. A social meeting was also held in the interval of the public services, and addressed by the Revds. C. Scott, John Lewis, and C. Burke, of Limerick; and by Alexander Thomson, Esq., Collector of Customs; W. H. Thomson, Esq.; and Professor Melville, M.D. The services throughout were deeply impressive, and all seemed to rejoice in the opening of this church in a town so rapidly improving, and in a locality where public worship is so much needed. The church is considered by competent judges to be a model of church architecture, and is from designs by Mr. Raffles Browne, Dublin. The builders are Messrs. W. H. Bradwood and Sons, Westland-row. The collections at the opening services amounted to £96. The evangelical character of the Congregational body is a guarantee for the soundness of the doctrines that will be preached in this new church.

THE GREY SISTERS OF AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna says that the charitable ministrations to the sick performed by the Grey Sisters are not really so valuable as might be supposed. The one principle of their administration seems to have been economy, charity being considered of secondary importance, and in many cases altogether lost sight of. The unlucky patients had to lay their diseased limbs upon the worst beds imaginable, and in spite of the sharp remonstrances of the medical men, were furnished with fresh linen but once a week. Indifferent and indigestible provisions, badly dressed, formed the daily fare of the miserable inmates; while, to save time and money, cooking operations were performed only once a week, and that for the entire week. Both male and female patients were, in many instances, neglected when their complaints were repugnant to the fastidious feelings of the nuns; and yet no secular nurses were admitted to perform the more painful functions of hospital life. Thus, if a woman gave birth to a child, the nuns flew away without rendering aid. Whatever the number of newly-born infants in the hospital, they were all bathed in the same tub, and from the consequences of infection died at a startling rate. To the complaints of the medical men the sisters would retort, "Well, do you take us for nurses? We are the mistresses of this house, and you'd better resign your post if you wish to break of the connection."

LORD PALMERSTON'S BISHOPS.—A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—Amongst the appointments of the present Government are the following:—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, a brother of Lord Ashburton; the Bishop of Carlisle, a son of Lord Waldegrave; the Bishop of Norwich, the brother of Lord Chichester, the Ecclesiastical Commissioner; the Bishop of Ripon, a relative of the late Lord Langdale; the Dean of Lincoln, married to a sister of Lord Albemarle; the Bishop of Durham, a brother of Lord Clarendon and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, a member of the present Government; the new Canon of Salisbury, a son of Lord Aberdeen. Speaking, generally, three rules seem to guide the present Liberal Government in their selection of the rulers of the Church:—That dignitaries should be nearly related to the Whig aristocracy; that dignitaries should be decided party men of the small extreme Evangelical section of the Church; that they should not have taken honors at the Universities.

CLONES FAIR COUNTY MONAGHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH.—We had a bad fair to-day, in consequence, chiefly, of the wetness of the weather. The show of beef was limited. There was a very good sale for it at from 40s to 52s per cwt.; springers and dairy cows went off tolerably well at from £8 to £15 each; strippers sold at from £3 to £9 each; dry cows at from £5 to £10 each; store cattle, brought from £7 to £12 each, according to quality; young stock went off at from £3 to £6 10s each. In the sheep fair, the prices ruled at from 30s to 40s and 50s each; mutton rated at from 6d to 7d per lb. All were sold in this department. There was a very fair show of pigs and good buying. Bacon sold at from 56s to 57s 6d per cwt. Small pigs and stores ran from 9s to £1, £2, £2 10s and £3, according to quality, &c. The fair, as a whole, was but middling as regards the business transacted.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following is from a correspondent, dated Paris, November 28:—

One of the most able writers on the Paris press, M. Prevost Paradol, publishes in the *Journal des Debats* of this morning an article on the changes introduced into the constitution by the decree of November 24, from which it would seem that the Liberal party are determined to make the most of it, and instead of taking the Imperial concessions *au pied de la lettre*, to give them an interpretation which their author was very far from intending. There are various reasons in favour of this policy. The Liberal party, by making the most of the scanty pittance before them, fancy that there is such vitality in constitutional forms that public opinion will compel the Emperor to extend the measure, or else he must run the risk of another *coup d'etat*. Expediency may possibly justify the course which a portion of the Liberal party are adopting, but it clashes with honesty and truth, and I regret to find so clear-minded and powerful-minded a writer as M. Paradol deliberately expressing at this decree a satisfaction which I will not insult him by supposing him to feel. The article runs thus:—

"No one has overlooked the importance of the decree of November 24, but all do not understand alike the manner in which it must inevitably affect the condition of the country and the conduct of public business. The sudden resolution which has just modified such of our laws as regulate the mutual intercourse of the public powers has placed us in a novel situation, and we will no longer delay a declaration of what we find is our duty in such a state of affairs."

This is M. Paradol's exordium. By "us" and "we" I presume he means the country. The next passage may be looked upon as ironical or not, according to the reader's fancy:—

"What has struck all the world, in the decree of November 24, is the double intention of placing the Legislature in direct communication with the country, and of conferring upon it a larger and more real share in the transaction of the foreign and domestic affairs of the country. To assure the immediate and complete publicity of the debates of an assembly doubles its power by means of a continual contact with the public from whence it springs, and with public opinion whence it derives its support. To lay before such an assembly honestly and in good time (that is to say, before they are determined upon, or irrevocably commenced) the great undertakings of the country, provides a natural element for its activity, and establishes practically, as well as theoretically, that nothing important can henceforth be accomplished, or even undertaken, without its co-operation, or even its countenance."

You may see that M. Paradol's interpretation differs rather widely from that of the *Constitutionnel* which I yesterday forwarded to you. What he says is undeniable in the abstract, but even the most elastic construction of the decree will hardly bring it within the scope of his definition. He then proceeds:—

"But how is that influence to make itself felt? Through what channel can the opinions of such an assembly act upon public business and direct its conduct? France, and indeed Europe, up to this day, only know one way of establishing between the executive powers and assemblies that constant communication and reciprocal influence which are the essential elements of a free Government—the institution of a Ministry in direct and perpetual intercourse with the deputies of the nation. Thus, notwithstanding the mobility of our minds and the shortness of our memory, we heard constant inquiries during the few days that these reforms were hanging over us—'Shall we have a Ministry?' We think we may conscientiously reply, 'We have a Ministry. We know very well that that Ministry is, as it were, split into halves, that one half will draw up bills, which the other half will defend. One set of Ministers will devote themselves to writing and the discussions of the Council Chamber, whilst another set will appear as public orators.' This innovation, which experience will decide upon, and which perhaps is but a first step, is less important than might at first be supposed. What a fact was the Ministry under the charter but an intermediary power, or rather a mediator between the Chief of the State and the deliberative assemblies? some one, indeed, excellently defined them as the deputies from the Parliament to the Crown, and from the Crown to Parliament. This mutual deputation, this mediating power appears to be resuscitated, as speaking ministers and deliberating ministers meet on an equal footing at the council board, and are placed in constant contact with the great council of the country. The splitting of the ministry in halves is an innovation if you will, theoretically; practically, it may become an embarrassment for individuals, but it can never become a serious embarrassment for the country. It is said, however—'That ministry is not responsible; there is no reason why it should submit to the influence of the assembly; it is a steam-engine whereof the piston has no play, and if it is attempted to work it, it must inevitably explode.' Those who hold in that way do not know how far the responsibility of a ministry in constant contact with a chamber is independent of the laws that regulate and the constitution that proclaims it. It rests in facts themselves; it results from the very nature of things. What, in fact, is ministerial responsibility? Is it the right of impeaching ministers for the faults they may commit? If it be confined to that, it is a right which France has only used once in 30 years, and that at the issue of a revolution. The resort to it is sufficiently rare to enable us to wait patiently until we get it. In reality, when people talk of responsibility, it is not that kind of responsibility that is meant. Everybody understands by that word that moral responsibility which is not written in any charter, but which is strongly written down in the law of nature, and the result of which is that no ministry can remain in direct and constant communication with an assembly whose confidence it does not possess, and whose sympathy it has forfeited. No written law is required in order that a ministry present, or at least represented in a chamber, should lose the desire of remaining there from the day that it is coldly received. Let any one judge for himself. Does any man of the world ever wait to leave a *salon* until he is turned out? That, in two words, is the ministerial responsibility, the only one that is real and indispensable to business, and it was no more written in the older charter than it is written in the present constitution. It is sanctioned by universal good sense and by the very force of things, and once only has it been ignored, and then by a king who fancied he received inspiration from above, and a minister who was devoid of the intelligence of things below."

M. Paradol concludes as follows:—

"What was done on the 24th November suffices to make the Liberal opposition ask itself what is henceforth its duty. That question, in our eyes, is equivalent to this—'Are we honest men?' When we repeated incessantly that we placed the extension of our liberties above all things, and that we demanded above all the government of the nation by itself, did we play a comedy? Did we hope that we should never be listened to, or did we resolve, if by misfortune our councils were followed, to change our language immediately? What an avowal such a change would be, and what an avowal even our silence, if we were to maintain it, would be. What are we told to-day? What did the inveterate assailants of free institutions reproach us with? We fancy we still hear them; they denounced us as selfish perturbators, solely occupied in embarrassing the Government, demanding liberty but not caring about obtaining it, and resolved to use it ill if we did get it. We were disgusted with such accusations, and appealed to the justice of the country to prove our good faith. The country now regards us, and is ready to judge us. Were we calumniated, or was the truth told of us? Let our conduct decide. But let us be assured that not to accept loyally what we have demanded, and not to make honest use of it, would be to expose ourselves to the just severity of the nation."

The *Constitutionnel* to-day confirms the news I sent you last week of the formation of fourth battalions in all the regiments of the line. The official print, however, is instructed to tell us that the formation of one hundred additional battalions does not increase the strength of the army—a statement which clashes rather awkwardly with its admission that this measure was adopted on the eve of the Crimean and Italian wars, and its further announcement that, "instead of being provisional, as was then the case, the new formation will be permanent, and in time of peace every regiment will have three fighting battalions, and one at the depot, instead of, as at present, two fighting battalions." The *Constitutionnel* further states that the battalions are to be reduced to six companies. This is a mere fiction. The depot battalion consists of any number of men; its duty is to drill them and send them on to the fighting battalions, which never consist of less than eight companies, and often are raised to ten. The note in the *Constitutionnel* has increased the excitement in the army, who consider this step as a decided sign that fighting is at hand, whilst the inevitable promotion (some 3,000, all ranks included) is productive of high glee, finding vent in suppers and *punches monstres*—a French device for huge consumption of brandy and cigars.

The *Moniteur* to-day gazettes Count Flahault's appointment to the London Embassy. In 1800 his Excellency, then a boy of 15, joined Bonaparte's armies as a volunteer. It is currently reported that before being offered to him the post was offered to M. de Morny, who refused it.

Reports continue to prevail of further changes to take place on the 2nd of December. It is stated that the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet in a very few weeks, when, as I mentioned months ago, it is understood they will have to agree to a loan. The imminence of this financial operation is much talked about, and weighs heavily on the Bourse.

I am informed that the preliminary negociations with reference to the cession of Venetia have been broken off.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

TO THE COUNT DE LAUNAY, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF HIS MAJESTY AT BERLIN.

Turin, Nov. 9.

Monsieur le Comte,—The Count Brassier von Saint-Simon has communicated to me a dispatch dated from Coblentz, the 12th of October last, in which the Baron von Schleinitz, while testifying the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin to maintain good relations with Sardinia, makes known to us the divergency of views existing between the King's Government and that of the Prince Regent in the appreciation of the events that have been accomplished in Italy.

The Baron von Schleinitz, after observing that the policy of the King's Government, explained in the note of Sept. 12, is founded on the absolute right of nationalities, hastens to add that he is far from contesting the great importance of the national idea, an idea that is, on the contrary, the essential and openly proclaimed spring of action to Prussian policy in Germany.

But in his eyes this principle ought not to be made antagonistic to the rules of conventional international right, for fear of disturbing the peace of Europe, of hurrying peoples and governments into the path of revolution.

We are happy to see that the Government of the Prince Regent not only recognises the national idea as one of the essential elements of public right, but that he honours himself by being the noble representative of this idea in Germany. On the other hand, if we had now to regret the disapproval expressed at the necessary application of a principle that is respected, it is nevertheless permitted us to hope that the Cabinet of Berlin, better enlightened as to the real signification of events, will be able one day to regard them in a more benevolent and equitable manner.

There is a point which is of importance clearly to define, and on which we must insist, which is, that the question of the Marches, Umbria, and the Two Sicilies is a purely Italian one, and that, as such, it affects in no way the positive rights of the other powers.

In fact, the public right of every age has acknowledged the power of every nation to regulate its own destinies, to give itself institutions conformable to its own interests, to constitute itself, in fine, in the way it deems most proper for keeping intact the security and prosperity of the State.

But it is objected to us: the territorial divisions of Italy have been sanctioned by solemn treaties; Europe, consequently, has a jurisdiction there, which she cannot abdicate without renouncing at the same time all the traditions of the past, without exposing the future to the unknown state of revolutions and to the dangers of popular impulses.

I shall not examine here how far the international stipulations alluded to have been dictated in Italy's true interest. But the fact in itself, that is to say, the dispositions of a treaty, can they imply the complete and perpetual abdication by the nation of regulating its own internal constitution? It is certainly not the Cabinet of Berlin that would wish to uphold such a doctrine.

The history of the last forty years shows us that public conventions are destined to undergo the modifications required by time, and that Europe does not think she is reversing her judgment by first of all respecting and subsequently recognising the changes introduced by an initiative not her own.

Europe had already long admitted that the state of Italy must be modified for the sake of peace and order. The Cabinet of Berlin, through the medium of the Baron von Schleinitz, has more than once, Monsieur le Comte, spoken to you in this sense, and his language corresponded with that held by most of the Cabinets. But now, in presence of what has occurred in the Marches and at Naples, we are told your conduct has not been always correct; such an act is contrary to the maxims of right, that other act creates a dangerous precedent.

But I believe that in our turn we have the right of asking—Is it, then, any fault of ours if Italy has quitted the path of reform recommended to us by the Prussian Government, and the example of which we set for ten years? The causes should not be forgotten when facts have to be judged. It was the petty states of Central Italy, it was the Holy See and the Neapolitan Government, which, whilst there was still time, refused every conciliatory expedient towards the embittered and oppressed populations. It was Austria who, last year, by attacking Piedmont, precipitated events. It was she who proved to the Italians that the peninsula would have neither security nor real independence until it should be united into one and the same state.

We shall not insist any longer on this fact—that is the key to the entire situation—and we ask what is the grievance committed by the King's Government? We are accused of having lent aid to the populations that had freed themselves from their government—a government against which they had contended for forty years. But what we have done under circumstances that of themselves alone would justify our conduct, have not the various states of Europe done the same at divers times and under similar circumstances, which nevertheless were far from presenting the same justification? Did not France and England, when they lent aid to insurgent Flanders, trample international law under foot? Was not this said law broken by Louis XIV. when he assisted the Hungarian insurrection; by the States General when they supported William of Orange against James II.; by Louis XVI. who so nobly contributed to the liberation of the United States of America; by Christian Europe, who delivered Greece from the Ottoman domination?

We cannot consequently accept the blame which the late acts of the King's Government have incurred at Berlin, and which finds its expression in the dispatch of October 13. We are grieved to see so rigorously appreciated, by a Liberal and Conservative Cabinet, our conduct, that has been continuously inspired by these two principles. We are grieved at it, because Europe must not so misunderstand the events of which the Peninsula is the theatre. Europe ought not to lose sight of the fact that the King's Government is in Italy the sole Conservative power capable of raising a rampart against the truly revolutionary element, and of subduing it.

It is neither just nor prudent to debilitate this power by isolating it and forcing it, so to speak, to rely, in given circumstances, upon elements which may become dangerous. Europe ought rather to associate itself with the efforts of the King in the interest of order and peace, and in aiding him to surmount the difficulties which surround him. We have nothing to hide: we have nothing to misrepresent. We are Italy; we act in her name. But we are also the moderators of the national movement; our efforts, our constant care have no other object than to direct it, to retain it in the proper course, and to see that it does not become tainted by impure alloy. We are the representatives of the monarchical principle, which in Italy had disappeared from men's hearts, convulsed by popular vengeance. This principle we have raised up again; we have revived its force—we have given it a new consecration. It is our present strength, and it will be our shield in the future. Confiding in the justice of the cause which we defend and in the rectitude of our intentions, we hope to solve and vanquish the difficulties of the situation, and when the kingdom of Italy shall be constituted upon the immovable bases of national and monarchical right, we are convinced that Europe will not ratify the severe judgment of which we are now made to feel the weight.

—Deign, &c., C. CAVOUR.

UNDER THE WALLS OF PEKIN.

The following letter, which is interesting, from the circumstance that it supplies an account of the very latest occurrences reported as taking place before Pekin, is from Captain Carrington, of the Marine Battalion now serving in China. This officer was severely wounded in the storming of the forts at Taku, having received a gingall ball, which passed transversely through the lower lip, and, notwithstanding which, though desired to withdraw to the rear by the colonel of the battalion, he, with great gallantry, kept his place with the stormers. He served with the Marine Battalion in the Crimea, volunteered for duty in the trenches, and was continually in the front:—

"Under the walls of Pekin, Saturday, Sept. 22.

"I will resume my account of occurrences up to this point. I cannot exactly tell you that Song-chow is taken, but I believe that the results are much about the same. We had a very agreeable day yesterday in moving about after cavalry, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. Our brigade, which consisted of a wing of the 99th Regiment and our battalion, with a battery of artillery and some cavalry, moved round to clear out some intrenched positions between Songchow and Pekin. I believe that at the same time the French force and our other brigade were to assault Song-chow. General Grant and all our chief people remained with us. The fighting—if after the Crimea, I may apply that name to it—began about half-past nine o'clock, and lasted till about one o'clock. Sir John Mitchell, who commands the division up here, cautioned us not to be in a hurry to fire, but to let the Tartar cavalry come quite close up to us. It was soon after this that down came a whole cloud of horse. We remained quietly waiting for them, and the Dragoons were also quiescent, for the purpose of giving them, at the proper moment, the treat of a charge. But our cavalry were denied a chance; as, although the Tartars are by no means afraid of the Sikhs, they cannot stand the gleam of the movements of the 'King's Dragoon Guards.' However, these masses of Tartar horse advanced very steadily within about 200 yards, when, greatly to their consternation, but unfortunately too much in anticipation, the 99th, who were on our left rear, opened fire. This suddenly brought up the Tartars, and then we formed line. Meanwhile the Dragoons considering they were in accessible distance, charged the Chinese cavalry. The Tartars waited until our men had neared them within 50 yards, and then they fired a volley, wounding a captain rather badly, and killing a trooper. They then turned about, and made rapidly off. If the ground had only happened to be tolerably favourable very few of them would have escaped, but the sly fellows were on the other side of a broad ditch, over which our first line of dragoons went in fine style and safely, but on account of the prodigious dust which was kicked up by the charge the second line could not see the ditch, and so the one half of them were baffled. However, a considerable number managed the ditch and caught up the broken enemy, laying them straight with somewhat greater rapidity than they had expected.

"After the defeat and rout of this body of cavalry we kept following the enemy and cleared out four camps. All the tents were left standing, to which we set fire. About two o'clock we halted near a military village, and after taking it (its defenders bolted after a few shots) our men were let go in to refill their water bottles. I assure you it is very hard and thirsty work charging cavalry about such a dry and insupportable country. The millet has been but lately cut, and you have a plain of stalks, standing about a foot and a-half high, with sharp tops that pierce like spikes. Several of the horses have been lamed by these points. As I had no immediate or nobler exercise for my sword, I strolled about the village, trying my skill at cutting heads, indeed; but on this occasion only heads of puzzled fowls, as they ran past me to accidental cover. This is very pretty execution for hungry men. In company with two other as equally skilful headsmen, I secured about 20 fowls, which established quite a possible *cuisine* for us. Nor should we have been without our dessert, for in one garden I found some delicious grapes. However, there was no time to cook, and therefore I was compelled to put up with only a fragment of biscuit.

"We set fire to this place before leaving, which is only seven miles from Pekin. I wish we had made a dash on; I verily believe we should have taken the Celestial metropolis, with very little loss, for most of the Chinese troops were outside.

"And now for some news which will be very interesting. I have told you all about the loss of Mr. Parkes and of the *Times* correspondent. I can now add that when we sent in for the captives the Chinese returned the artful and dubious answer that Mr. Parkes had already left to return to our camp, and that they had not seen him since he set out. I think the Chinese will not dare to touch Mr. Parkes or the prisoners. We have sent a second message to say that if the prisoners were not given up in two days we should force our way in and sack Pekin. This of course we shall have to do if Mr. Parkes and our other friends do not speedily appear, whether the treaty thereby be spoiled or not. A flag of truce came in this day with a despatch for Lord Elgin. The latest reports are of negociations again."

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honor sat at eleven o'clock.

Colclough v. Smith.

In this case the arguments were resumed.

Mr. C. Ferguson was heard on behalf of the respondent, and Mr. Ritchie in reply for the petitioner.

The case of Mrs. Harriet Colclough against the same respondent, was then brought on, and the question in it was similar to that in the other case.

The Master of the Rolls said he thought he would be obliged to dismiss the petition with costs, in consequence of the absence of the parties.

After some discussion, the case was allowed to stand at the foot of the long list, in order to allow the parties to ascertain who was beneficially interested, and who was the person in whom was vested the legal estate.

His Honor expressed his opinion that the justice of the case was, that the renewal should be granted.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)

M'Carthy v. Dowdall.

On the first day of the after sittings this case was struck out of the list, owing to the non-attendance of the plaintiff's attorney. The action was brought to recover a sum of £100, claimed to be due for salary, as sub-editor of the *Newry Examiner and Louth Advertiser*, of which the defendant is the proprietor. Leave was given on affidavit that the case be reinstated.

Mr. Hamill now moved, on the part of the plaintiff, that the case be reinstated in the list. He moved, on the part of Mr. Frederick Hamilton, plaintiff's attorney, who stated that he left court for his counsel, when the case preceding M'Carthy and Dowdall was about to close, but owing to the crush in the passage of the court, he could not return in time to save it being struck out. He immediately applied to the registrar to have the case inserted in the next day's list, and served notice to the defendant's attorney that it would appear. Defendant, however, left town with his witnesses after the service of the notice.

The Chief Justice said that, under the circumstances, the case should be reinstated.

On the application of Mr. Armstrong, Q.C. for the defendant, the case was placed at the bottom of the list.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Miss Anne O'Connor v. Daniel Dolan.

The hearing of this case was looked forward to with considerable interest. The court was densely crowded with members of the bar and others, anxious to hear the details of a case which were anticipated to be of a most interesting and amusing character. Miss Anne O'Connor, the plaintiff, being a young lady of considerable personal attractions, and the defendant a gentleman of respectability and position.

Mr. Dowse opened the pleadings. The action was for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant pleaded he did not make the promise, and the issue for the jury was, whether a promise of marriage was made. Damages were laid at £2,000.

The Solicitor-General stated the case on behalf of the plaintiff. He said the issue for the jury was a very short one, namely, whether there was a contract of marriage or not. Upon that issue he apprehended there could be no substantial controversy, and as far as he was instructed their only duty would be to assess damages. He would very simply state the facts of the case, without any attempt to press those facts beyond their legitimate influence on the minds of honest and conscientious men. The plaintiff was a most accomplished lady, and he believed a lady of considerable personal attractions. She resided in the county Roscommon, and was the sister of a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, who was parish priest of Loughglynn, in the county of Roscommon, whose character commanded the veneration of his parishioners, and the respect and esteem of those who differed with him in religious opinion. The plaintiff mainly resided with him, and was unacquainted with the defendant, until a period, to which he would immediately call their attention. The defendant, Mr. Daniel Dolan, resided in Parliament-street, in the city of Dublin, where he had a very extensive and flourishing establishment in the paper-staining line. He was a man well to do in the world, and, according to his own conceived opinion, he held a very high position in society. It would be for the jury to say whether he had acted in a manner becoming a man moving in a high position and with credit to himself. The case against him appeared to be, so far as he (the Solicitor-General) could judge of it, an exaggerated case, without a shadow of justification. If the jury were of the same opinion, they would deal with the case accordingly. If upon the evidence the defendant could offer anything to justify the betrayal of this lady to whom he was affianced—if they saw anything in the evidence to cast the shadow of a shade on the fair reputation of the woman he had abandoned, they should deal with her accordingly. As they judged the evidence, so should be their verdict. The unhappy transaction which obliged the plaintiff to come into court to vindicate herself, so far as a court of law could vindicate any one, who had been as she had been treated by this faithless man, occurred in the month of September last, or in the antecedent month. At that time the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, her married sister, Mrs. Donnellan, and Archdeacon Coghlan, were resident at Blackrock, in the neighbourhood of Dublin. At the same time the defendant and his brother Patrick Dolan, who is proprietor of a grocery establishment, where resident at Oakley Park, in the neighbourhood of Blackrock. Archdeacon Coghlan, the intimate friend of Dr. O'Connor, and the plaintiff, had some antecedent knowledge of the Dolan family. In consequence of that knowledge the defendant was enabled to open with Miss O'Connor, the negociations which have ended in the present action. Upon the 7th September last, the defendant communicated with Archdeacon Coghlan, and requested him to visit at Oakley Park. Archdeacon Coghlan accepted that invitation, and spent the evening of that day at the defendant's house. Archdeacon Coghlan subsequently introduced the defendant to Miss O'Connor, and there was an immediate request by the defendant that the lady and her sister should visit at Oakly Park, where there was to be some music and enjoyment. That invitation was declined, and he then gave them an invitation to dine with them on the succeeding Sunday. That invitation, he understood, was also refused, however, the friendship continued; subsequent invitations were, however, accepted on both sides, and most harmonious evenings were spent between the parties. Upon the evening of the 6th September, a proposition was made by the defendant's sister to Dr. O'Connor. As he was instructed, it appeared she said it would be an excellent thing to have a relationship established between the families. It was alleged she praised in florid terms the character of her brother, who was a religious man, and it appeared she also said that he was a man full of money. (Laughter.) In fact, he had all the good qualities that adorn the character of man. She seemed at that time to have of Miss O'Connor just as good an opinion as she had of her brother, and she put it to Dr. O'Connor that nothing could be better than to have a marriage established between them. Dr. O'Connor said the thing was very premature, and spoke of the small means which belonged to his sister. She had been left £500 on the death of her father, most of which was expended upon her education in a celebrated school in Blessington-street. Upon the 16th September, all the parties met together at dinner. In a very short interval the friendship which subsisted between the plaintiff and defendant, ripened into love. The question of marriage was again pressed upon the 16th, that the parties were exceedingly well suited for one another, and that, in fact, nothing could be better than to have a match struck up between them, as they had agreed upon it themselves, and only required the sanction of Dr. O'Connor. He said it was a very serious business which ought to be deliberately considered; and he again told the defendant's sister that Miss O'Connor was very little endowed with worldly fortune. "Oh! said Miss Dolan, that is not what we are thinking of." "We only desire to have the happiness of a marriage between them." Ultimately, on very great pressure (as he, the Solicitor-General had been instructed), Dr. O'Connor agreed that a marriage might take place. That being so, it was agreed the marriage should take place on Sunday, the 23rd September, in the Roman Catholic Church, at Blackrock—yet they would find the defendant pleading that he never contracted to marry the lady at all. The hour for the marriage was even fixed at nine o'clock. The ladies proceeded to prepare themselves as ladies usually do upon such occasions. Dresses were bought, the lady's finger was measured for the ring, and all the rest of those little details with which most persons are conversant, were gone through. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—Who measured for the ring?—(Laughter).

The Solicitor-General—As Mr. Whiteside must have information on delicate subjects, he must receive it. (Laughter.) Miss Dolan and Patrick Dolan, he believed, measured the finger of the lady, and the defendant lovingly had a pattern ring on his finger in order he might be sure that a fitting ring would be obtained for his future bride. Upon the 20th September, all the arrangements having been complete, the parties dined together at the house of Mr. Butler, an eminent architect in Hume-street. The Dolans came in to take tea; most particular attention was paid by the gentleman to the lady, and the defendant announced his intention to remove with his bride to Holyhead after the marriage. The clergyman was named who was to solemnise the marriage. The lady and her brother communicated with their friends, announced the fact of the pending marriage, and sought the suffrages and prayers of those friends with reference to the solemn event which was about to occur in the family. Her brother communicated with clergymen friends of his in the country, and asked them that when performing the ceremony of mass they should remember her in their prayers. All that was done upon the faith of the defendant—Daniel Dolan trusting in the faith of the man. Subsequently Daniel Dolan, the brother of the defendant, said to Dr. O'Connor that he wished to see him about settling Miss O'Connor's fortune. "Why?" said Dr. O'Connor, "I don't understand what that means; I have repeatedly informed you that my sister has no fortune worth settling." "Oh!" said Patrick Dolan, "I heard from Mr. Butler that she had £1000." Dr. O'Connor replied, "what have I to do with that? I have given you fair notice that she was fortuneless, save what I may be disposed to give her out of my very small means." "Well then," said Patrick Nolan, "I am greatly afraid there wont be time to complete arrangements for the marriage on Sunday; he will not be ready." (Laughter.) Accordingly he was not ready for the marriage on the Sunday. Dr. O'Connor saw Daniel Dolan on that same day and told him what Patrick had said. The defendant said "I don't wish the marriage to be postponed at all, but I desire it shall take place on the Sunday!" and he promised, after the marriage, to come down to Roscommon and visit Dr. O'Connor at Loughglinn. Dr. O'Connor accordingly left him, believing on the following Sunday that he should become his brother-in-law. The ladies' dresses were bought, and everything was ready, so far as Miss O'Connor was concerned; but on the 22nd September, Dr. O'Connor received the following letter from the defendant:—

"15, Parliament-street, September 21st.

"My Dear Dr. O'Connor,—I find it impossible to have our meeting on Sunday. There are so many things to be arranged, and I have for the first time consulted with my friends and the result of our deliberations are, that we cannot by any possible exertions be ready for Sunday. It is better to wait until everything is ready, and then enter on our final arrangements.

"Hoping this will meet your approval, I am yours sincerely, "DANIEL DOLAN."

Nothing could be plainer but that there was a contract of marriage, which was admitted in that letter. Dr. O'Connor wrote the following reply:— "September 22.

"My dear Mr. Dolan,—I regret not having found you in to-day, although I called several times, as I am particularly anxious to see you. I was very sorry to find by your letter of yesterday evening that you despaired of being ready tomorrow morning; for, in addition to the inconvenience of such a disappointment, Anne felt very much distressed, having written to several priests in our diocese yesterday, requesting them to offer their masses for her to-day, and telling them that she would be married to-morrow morning. What day have you determined on? I thought to see you to-day, before I would communicate the postponement to those invited for breakfast to-morrow. Let me see you as soon as possible at the Rock this evening. I will be at home at half-past six o'clock—Yours faithfully, "O'CONNOR."

The wedding guests had been invited, but the defendant was not ready to perform his contract.

At this stage of the statement a piece of paper, supposed to suggest a compromise, was handed to the Solicitor-General, who sat down to consult with his client and counsel in the case. After a consultation of about twenty minutes between both parties,

The Solicitor-General said, I am very happy to say, my lord, that it is not necessary to go further into the case. A compromise has been effected. The defendant agreed to pay a sum of £200 to the plaintiff, with costs.

The Chief Justice—*Litera scripta manet.*

The Solicitor-General—All we want is to get the money.

Mr. Whiteside—That is quite clear. (Laughter.)

This abrupt termination caused much disappointment to the audience, who appeared to expect a very amusing trial.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Solicitor-General, Dr. Ball, Q.C.; Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.; Mr. Dowse, and Mr. Sidney. Attorney—Mr. J. Stone.

For the defendant—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., and Mr. Bond Coxe. Attorney—Mr. J. D. Rosenthall.

Carson v. Tyrrell.

This was an action to recover £180 for work done by the plaintiff, as an architect, in superintending works upon the defendant's house, in Merrion-square. The defence pleaded was, that the value of the work was not more than £100; and that the defendant, before the action was brought, offered that sum to the plaintiff. He now lodged £100 in court.

The jury found for the plaintiff £157 17s 5d, inclusive of the money lodged in the court.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Solicitor General, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney. Attornies—Messrs. Byrne and Lambert.

For the defendant—Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Jellett. Attorney—Mr. C. G. Stannell.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the full Court.)

SPECIAL SITTING IN CHAMBER.

In re Margaret Aylward.

This case came before the court upon the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* which had been issued by the court to bring before them the body of Margaret Aylward, a prisoner confined, under the sentence of the Court of Queen's Bench, in Grangegorman-lane Female Penitentiary. The court was crowded in every part, and the proceedings seemed to excite general interest. Miss Aylward was present, in the custody of Mr. Thomas Synnott, governor of the prison, and accompanied by two lady friends.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., Mr. John O'Hagan, and Mr. H. Devitt, appeared for Miss Aylward. Attorney—Mr. W. Mooney.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. Brereton, Q.C., and Mr. Ralph for the prosecutrix in the case. Attorney—Mr. John Martin.

Returns to the writ were read from the Sheriff, stating that he had not the custody of Miss Aylward, and from the governor of Grangegorman, setting forth the orders of the Queen's Bench, and stating that in obedience to the writ he produced the body of Miss Aylward in court. The returns having been filed,

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., said he had now to apply to the court that Miss Aylward should be discharged from custody. This, he said, was a *habeas corpus* at common law, and not under the statute; and he took it for granted that no question could be raised in reference to the authority of that court to issue a *habeas corpus* at common law, to bring up the body of any person in any custody whatever. This was a case, as it appeared to him, in which the commitment and custody was under colour of an order of the Queen's Bench—he said under colour of an order, advisedly. He was not going to contend in this case that this or any other superior court would go into the question whether its co-ordinate superior court had acted rightly in committing a party for contempt; but on the other hand, if it was necessary for his argument, he would not concede that a case might not arise in which one superior court might not be called on to consider the order of another. He admitted, if the order of the court committing the party dealt simply with contempt in the face of the court, it would not be open to any court to go into the investigation. But he would present a case in which it would be the bounden duty of the court to consider the adjudication, even for contempt. The lady in question had been adjudged guilty of contempt, and committed for not having answered interrogatories submitted to her. For the sake of argument, he would assume that the case stood thus:—that she had been put to answer interrogatories by order of the Queen's Bench; that having answered them the party obtaining the order against her, being dissatisfied with her answers, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench that she should be declared in contempt for not having answered satisfactorily; that thereupon she had been brought up, that the case was discussed, that the court came to the conclusion that she had fully answered the interrogatories, and that the court went on to say that it appeared to the court that the said Margaret Aylward had been guilty of contempt in this, that she appeared in court in a black silk gown instead of a brown one, the court, for her offence aforesaid, in appearing in a black silk gown, doth commit her to the custody of the governor of the Marshalsea. In that case it was inevitable that the court should consider the point. He put that as an illustration, though he did not believe that court would have to consider whether it could allow a party to remain in custody under an order framed as he had stated. In the present case they had to consider, according to the return of Mr. Synnott, what justification he had for keeping Miss Aylward in Grangegorman Prison, and he would confine himself to that question, after opening what he would call the pretext for keeping her in confinement. He had returned two documents. The first was as follows:—

"QUEEN'S BENCH (CROWN SIDE), 6TH NOV., 1860.

"The Queen against Margaret Aylward—In the matter of Mary Mathews, an infant.

The said Margaret Aylward being present here in court, in pursuance of her recognisance in that behalf, and being by the court, on 12th day of June, 1860, adjudged guilty of contempt of the court, in making an insufficient and evasive return to the writ of *habeas corpus* which issued, directed to her in this matter, upon hearing Mr. Curran, of counsel on her behalf, and Mr. Brereton, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Ralph), of counsel for Mary Mathews, the mother of said infant, it is considered, adjudged, and ordered by the court that the said Margaret Aylward, for the contempt aforesaid, be imprisoned for the term of six calendar months, now next ensuing, in the Richmond Bridewell, South Circular-road, in the county of the city of Dublin, and that she, the said Margaret Aylward, do pay to the said Maria Mathews all and singular the costs incurred by her in this matter in the prosecution of the said writ of *habeas corpus*, the attachment and all other proceedings thereupon, when duly taxed, &c., and that the said Margaret Aylward is now committed to the custody of the sheriff of the county of the city of Dublin aforesaid, to be kept in safe custody, in execution of the said judgment."

The order of commitment was an order to the sheriff. It was previously, however, stated that she was adjudged "guilty of contempt." Whether or not that was a part of the adjudication of contempt might be a question. He was looking at it now upon the first document mentioned in the return, as if it were a part of the adjudication of the court; but his own impression would be that it was not so; because on this subject the Chief Justice, in reference to an argument that was addressed to the court, after pronouncing the order that the portion of it referable to the place of custody, being part of the order, could not be altered, said, "I should at once state the first observation you (counsel) made with respect to the sentence of the court. I pronounced that sentence; and the sentence was, that the lady should be imprisoned for six calendar months. We did not name the prison in the sentence, nor is it any part of the sentence, if it was material. But I only wish that the thing should be understood, as it took place in fact." With that document as the rule and order of the court, and after it had been acted on, and the lady committed, they had the judicial determination of the Queen's Bench, that, notwithstanding the terms of that document, the place of confinement was no part of the sentence; and he was disposed to think that was according to law, because it appeared to him that the court did right in pronouncing the sentence, leaving the imprisonment to the proper officer, the rest being an intimation of the court where the custody was to take place. By a very considerable error the proper officer was not selected, but the lady was committed to the sheriff, to be dealt with according to law, and he took her to the Richmond Bridewell for male convicts. When there it was found that she could not be lawfully kept there, and that her being there would be false imprisonment. Under these circumstances the matter was again brought before the Queen's Bench, and then the following order was made:—

"QUEEN'S BENCH (CROWN SIDE), 7TH NOV., 1860.

"The Queen against Margaret Aylward—In the matter of Mary Mathews, an infant

"The said Margaret Aylward being yesterday, for her contempt in this matter, adjudged by the court to be imprisoned in the Richmond Bridewell, South Circular-road, in the county of the city of Dublin, the deputy governor now attends and reports to the court that the said bridewell has been and is exclusively adapted for the reception of prisoners of the male sex, and prays the direction of the court thereupon. The sheriff of the county of the City of Dublin aforesaid is charged with the duty of to-morrow officially reporting to the court upon the constitution of the said bridewell, and that he do have in attendance the said Margaret Aylward."

He (Mr. Brewster) ventured to think that such a document, or such an act of any court of justice, never took place since the institution of courts. It was reported now on the back of the writ—the extraordinary, almost stupefying fact—that the Court of Queen's Bench had delegated to the Sheriff of the city of Dublin the duty of ascertaining what the law was upon a matter of great importance. However, they saw now what was done, and it was to undo it that he now came before the court—not to question the propriety of the adjudication, but to ask the court to say that no subject could be kept in custody under such circumstances. The lady whom he represented had no desire to deal with official persons, who supposed they were exercising their proper duty in doing what they did, but it was clear to his mind that the persons who kept Miss Aylward in custody from the 6th to the 8th of November were guilty of false imprisonment. The sheriff could not lawfully keep a prisoner in his house. He did not know whether it could be contended that if the Queen's Bench in the first order directed that Miss Aylward should be taken from the court to the house of the Lord Chief Justice, to be put into his coalhole and kept there for a week, and then to be removed thence to the houses of each of the other judges of the court in turn, in order that there should be no preference in her custody for the six months. The next matter they had in the case was on 8th November, when an order of that date was made by the Queen's Bench as follows:—

"QUEEN'S BENCH (CROWN SIDE).

"The Queen against Margaret Aylward—In the matter of Mary Mathews, an infant.

"The sheriff of the county of the city of Dublin has before the court, pursuant to the order of yesterday, the body of the said Margaret Aylward in custody, in execution of the judgment of the court of the 6th day of November, 1860, whereby it was ordered that said Margaret Aylward be imprisoned for the term of six calendar months then next ensuing in the Richmond Bridewell, South Circular-road, in the county of the city of Dublin, and that the said sheriff reports to the court that the Richmond Bridewell aforesaid is exclusively adapted for prisoners of the male sex, and has no proper accommodation for female prisoners; whereupon, on reading an order of the 6th November inst., and on hearing Mr. Curran, of counsel for the said Margaret Aylward, it is ordered by the court that the said Margaret Aylward shall, for the remainder of the said term of six calendar months be imprisoned in the said Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman, in place and stead of the said Richmond Bridewell."

There was in that order no adjudication on the contempt at all; it was on the first order alone that the adjudication for contempt stood. This document, was in fact, in the nature of a committal, and nothing more. It was only a justification to Mr. Synnott for keeping Miss Aylward in custody, and now they were to consider could he lawfully recover her, and could the Queen's Bench compel him to do so? He was prepared to answer those questions in the negative, that the court had not power to order her commitment under the circumstances, and that Mr. Synnott had no authority to receive the lady, and, of course, to keep her in custody. The court should now consider what the Grangegorman Prison was. There were several kinds of prisons; some common law and some statutable. County jails and bridewells, which were "chapels of ease," as he might express it. The county jails were common law institutions, no doubt regulated more or less by statute, but as old as the law itself. The prison called the Four Courts Marshalsea was pre-eminently the prison of the Court of Queen's Bench, which has the most jurisdiction and authority over it. Until a recent period there existed the common jail of Newgate; it was now abolished by Act of Parliament. There were also the prisons known as the City Marshalsea and the Sheriff's Prison, but they, too, had been abolished. Two classes of prisons existed in Ireland and Dublin, which the court should particularly regard—namely, houses of correction, and penitentiaries, both of which were created by statute. Neither of them was a common law prison, although houses of correction might, in some instances, become a quasi common law prison; but with respect to penitentiaries it was quite otherwise. In *exparte* Evans, 8th Term Reports, Lord Kenyon describes a penitentiary as a place where persons convicted of a particular class of offence alone could be placed. He (Mr. Brewster) intended to show that from the nature of the place in which Miss Aylward was confined, Mr. Synnott, the governor, had no power to detain her or any person lawfully adjudged guilty of contempt, and, therefore, that she was in illegal custody. The 26th George III., chap. 24, sections 24, 25, and 26, directed the erection of houses of correction in Dublin, to be placed under the control of the commissioners and justices of peace; and he believed, although he was not certain, that Richmond Bridewell and the Grangegorman prisons were originally houses of correction. By the 32nd George III. chap. 27, the Lord Lieutenant was empowered to appoint one or more houses of reception for persons under sentence of transportation, to be called penitentiaries, in which persons were to be kept at hard labour until it was convenient to carry out their sentence, or they might be kept at hard labour for the full period of the transportation sentence. The Grangegorman Prison was constituted under that act. Admitting that in many cases courts of superior jurisdiction had inherent power to commit persons to all common jails, he (Mr. Brewster) submitted that the 7th George IV., chap. 74, passed in 1826, made a most important change in the law. Acts of Parliament could do anything; they could circumscribe the largest common law power of the courts; they could regulate and control everything, and if an Act of Parliament made regulations with respect to jails he apprehended that they could not be violated by any person whatsoever.

Mr. Justice Keogh—Is there any case in which a superior court has interfered with a commitment of the Court of Queen's Bench, for contempt on any ground whatever?

Mr. Brewster—I cannot find any case.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., then proceeded to argue the case in support of the legality of the commitment by the Court of Queen's Bench. He characterised the application as startling, and said that the infirmity of Mr. Brewster's argument was amply atoned for by the boldness of his assertions. He would be very sorry that this case should rest upon the want of jurisdiction in the court to deal with it, because he was confident he could demonstrate that the Court of Queen's Bench was right in every step which it had taken. He complained of the manner in which this case had been brought forward. On the 8th of November the Court of Queen's Bench had pronounced its final order, but it was not until the 26th, on the very eve of the close of term, that an application was made to that court for an absolute order for a *habeas corpus*. There was not a single proposition of law stated by Mr. Brewster that he did not utterly deny; his propositions of law were as unfounded as his reasoning was inconclusive. Supposing, as had been contended, that Mr. Synnott was a trespasser, an action could be brought against him, and the court would not interfere on *habeas corpus*; but here their lordships were called upon to perpetrate this monstrous anomaly in jurisprudence, that one court of co-ordinate jurisdiction was to sit in judgment upon the acts of another court of equal jurisdiction, there being no appeal from the court which assumed that jurisdiction. There were two prisons in the city of Dublin to which the Court of Queen's Bench could commit for offences of this description; or, rather, there was but one—one part of the prison being set apart for females, the other for males. The rules of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council merely referred to the internal arrangements of these prisons, and furnished no more a ground for argument on the principle contended for by the other side than any conceivable topic. In Cobbett's case, which had been cited on the other side, the party was clearly in illegal custody, but it was not a custody under the judgment of a superior court, and of co-ordinate jurisdiction. Newgate prison was abolished, and there were only two prisons in the city to which prisoners could be committed. The court was therefore told that the Court of Queen's Bench should send its prisoners to the Four Courts Marshalsea. What was to be done in the case of an indictment removed by *certiorari* to the Court of Queen's Bench, and of the party convicted thereon, perhaps for a transportable offence? The answer was, to be sent to the Four Courts Marshalsea. That single answer showed there was no foundation for the argument addressed to the court. The 116 sec. 7th Geo. IV., however independently of the inherent jurisdiction in the Court of Queen's Bench to commit Miss Aylward to the prison in question, placed the matter beyond all doubt. That section provided that any person lawfully convicted before a court, or before a magistrate, of an offence punishable by law, could be committed to the prison in question. The main argument relied upon was, that, forsooth, a commitment for contempt, and the adjudication of a definite sentence at the Crown side of the Queen's Bench, was not to be as a conviction in a *quasi* criminal proceeding. That was an unfounded proposition, and that it was so, he referred their lordships to the case of Mr. Long Wellesley, to Russell and Mill, p 643. Supposing that the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in the trial of a case in that court, discovered that a man had presumed to suborn a witness, or induced him to go away lest he might give important testimony, and thus interfere with the administration of justice, was it arguable that the Chief Justice could not deal with such a man as that by summary conviction? Mr. Brewster had delicately suggested that this lady was committed for not having satisfactorily answered certain interrogatories; but her offence amounted to prevarication and evasion of the process of the court. That her offence came within the category of criminal offences we could refer the court to the case of Mr. Litchner Charlemont, Miln and Craig, page 316; 2nd Hawkins, 206; 1st Bacon, 391; 5th Term Reports, 362. In 1st Gabbett, contempt against the High Court of Queen's Bench, were considered to be high "misprisions." He also begged to refer to Grady and Scotland's Crown Practice Cases, 30th page, under the head "attachments," and to Chambers' Case, in Croke Charles, page 668. It was perfectly demonstrable, from these cases, that the offence of which the parties were there adjudged guilty did not come within the category of convictions for disobedience to civil process, or an order to pay costs. He contended that by the operation of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., that the prison in which Miss Aylward was at present confined was the proper prison for persons convicted of contempt and on indictment. There was an affidavit made in this case which would show, when he read it to the court, why it was an absolute order for a *habeas corpus* had been sought in this instance, instead of a conditional order, contrary to the practice of the court.

Sir C. O'Loghlen objected to Mr. Macdonogh's reading any affidavits.

The Chief Justice said it was the act of the court that an absolute order should have been issued in the first instance. The object was to have the case discussed before the full court, in place of before a single judge in chamber.

Mr. Macdonogh said it was the act of the party that the court should have been driven to the adoption of this hasty proceeding. The question, however, now resolved itself into the consideration, whether the judgment of the Queen's Bench was not right *in omnibus*, and whether the court could investigate it. He submitted that if the custody of this lady was at this moment in Richmond Bridewell, the court could not interfere. The rules for the classification of prisoners had nothing to say to the question. He did not approve of the taste of Mr. Brewster, when referring to the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in saying that this lady might as well have been committed to his lordship's coalhole in the first instance, and then transferred to that of the other judges in succession. His humour in this respect was on a parity with his reasoning. He (Mr. M.) contended that the Court of Common Pleas had no authority to discharge on bail Miss Aylward; and for this position he begged to refer the court to the case of the Hon. Alex. Murray, 1st Wilson, pages 299 and 300. Was it to be said that if the Court of Queen's Bench next term pronounced that the decision of the Common Pleas was wrong, and sent back Miss Aylward to prison — that such a conflict of jurisdiction was to be permitted, to the great disgrace of the country? The argument on the other side amounted to this, that if a man were convicted at the assizes for murder, he was at liberty to obtain a *habeas corpus*, and show that there was a distinction between houses of correction and common jails, guilty though he was of the crime. He begged to refer the court to 4th Bacon's Abridgment, entitled "Jail and Jailer," where it was laid down that the Court of Queen's Bench could commit to any court in the empire, and was sent to Cork it would have been perfectly legal. It was he (Mr. Macdonogh) contended that if this lady, for contempt, argued that the 7th Geo. IV. precluded the probability of Miss Aylward being sent to Grangegorman Penitentiary; but, to give this argument efficacy, it should be held that gross misprisions were not in the nature of misdemeanours, because if they were they would fall within the category of crimes mentioned in the 6th section of the act. He would ask the court if the arguments relied on on the other side were well founded, why was Mr. O'Connell sent to Richmond Bridewell? but the legality of the custody was never questioned.

Judge Christian—I do not know under what authority he was sent there unless under the 116th sec.

Mr. Macdonogh proceeded to contend that the judges of the Queen's Bench acted rightly, and that their decision should not have been by this form of proceeding brought before the public. It was brought forward in a manner which reflected no credit upon the parties, when the delay, the preposterous haste, and the attempt at surprise were taken into consideration; but it was not easy to surprise where the law was clear, and he called upon the court to refuse the motion, with costs.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., followed on the same side.

Sir C. O'Loghlen, Q.C., replied in an able and argumentative address.

At the conclusion of his argument,

The Lord Chief Justice, having consulted for some time with the other members of the court, said they would deliver judgment this morning, at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Armstrong and wife v. Walker.

FOURTH DAY.

The further hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The case of the defendant was entered upon, and occupied his lordship and the jury the entire day. The particulars have already appeared. This is the first case in the Exchequer *Nisi Prius* list, and has not yet terminated.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Rourke v. Luske and another.

The object of this suit was to try the validity of a paper writing propounded by the plaintiff, and which was alleged to be the last will and testament of James Geoghegan, of Kilbeggan, county Westmeath.

The Solicitor-General, T. F. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Johnstone, instructed by Mr. William Cornwall, appeared for the plaintiff; and Dr. Battersby, Q.C., Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., Mr. Coffey, and Mr. Foley, instructed by Mr. William Hussey Walsh, for the defendants.

The Solicitor-General, in stating the case, said the deceased was an old man, and had died upon the 5th May last. The will was dated in March, 1859. His property consisted of about £1,400, which was placed in the funds, together with two houses and thirteen acres of land. The plaintiff lived as a servant with the deceased, and it would be shown that in her conduct she had been most kind and attentive to him. There was also, as he was instructed, a distant relationship existing between them. According to the will now contested Mr. Geoghegan bequeathed the greater part of the property to the plaintiff. It would be proved that that was a perfectly natural manner of disposing of his property, and that in a will some time previously made, the plaintiff was also the principal legatee. The defendants who contested the will were first cousins, once removed, to the deceased. The following evidence was then given for the plaintiff:—

Mr. William Darcy Dowling, being examined by Mr. Johnstone, deposed—I am a solicitor, residing in Tullamore; I knew the deceased James Geoghegan, who resided at Kilbeggan, county Westmeath; I first became acquainted with him in 1857, when he called upon me to prepare a will for him; I took his instructions, engrossed the will, and he afterwards took it away with him; I was called upon about a year afterwards to prepare another will; I witnessed the execution of it; I saw the testator signing it in my presence and in that of Mr. M'Donagh; we signed it in his presence and in that of one another; I then considered him to be a man of perfectly sound mind; after the execution of the will, the testator handed it to Mary Rourke, the plaintiff, saying, "I believe there is a provision for you;" I recollect having a conversation with a person whose name I do not recollect, who told me that Mr. Geoghegan was not of sound mind; in consequence of that statement, I took the precaution of seeing Dr. M'Cormick, the physician, who had been in attendance on Mr. Geoghegan; I went to him and brought him to the house of the testator prior to the execution of the will; he told me that Mr. Geoghegan was as sound in mind as anyone, but that he occasionally suffered great pain from some affection of the kidney.

To Dr. Battersby—I had only two interviews with the deceased; I will not swear that Mary Rourke was in the room at the time the deceased was giving me instructions for the preparation of the will; I recollect that I was sent for to prepare the will; the person who brought me the message was named Rourke; I believe that in the first will, the one of 1858, the plaintiff was left the interest of the money for her life, and the remainder of it was to go to Dr. Cullen and another party in the character of trustees, and for the Catholic College in Stephen's-green.

Martin M'Donagh, examined by Mr. Johnstone deposed—I am a Head-constable in the constabulary; I was stationed at Kilbeggan up to 1859, and from 1853; I knew the deceased; I recollect being sent for to witness his will; I saw we then signed our names in presence of each of them.

Mr. Johnstone—Was he, in your opinion, of sound mind him sign the will in my presence, and in that of Mr. Dowling; and competent to make a will?

His Lordship—That is a question for the lawyers.

Dr. Battersby—The police are all supposed to be lawyers.

Mr. Johnstone—Some of them may have more sense than lawyers. (Laughter.)

Dr. Battersby—Yes, some of them.

Mr. Johnstone—I am sorry you put the cap on so quickly.

Dr. Battersby—It does not fit me at all. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Richard Hampton Carroll, being examined by Mr. Johnstone, deposed—I am in the employment of Mr. William Mooney, solicitor; I recollect the deceased coming to my office about some stock which he wanted to have sold out; I went with him to the stockbroker's, and Mr. Geoghegan then received a cheque for £1,399 10s; he said he wanted to lodge it in a local bank, as he was getting old, and did not want to come up to town.

His Lordship here asked the Solicitor-General had he directed his attention to the framing of the will? There was no residuary clause, and the will directs the payment of the bequests out of stock. It now appeared that the stock had been sold out, and that there was no residuary clause, so that he did not know what the parties were contesting about. If this be a good will, it passes none of the property.

The Solicitor-General said there were some houses and thirteen acres of land.

Mr. William Cornwall, agent of the property on which the deceased lived and held as tenant from Mr. Lambert, deposed that the deceased, on one occasion, mentioned to him that he was anxious to make a provision for a female relative who resided with him. He always regarded the deceased, judging from the intercourse he had with him, to be a man of perfectly sound mind, and capable of disposing of his property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.—I heard in May last that Luske intended to break into the house to make a search for the will; I then wrote to my client, Mary Rourke, to bring up the will and lodge it, if she intended to take out probate; after some time it was brought up and lodged.

Mary Rourke, examined by Mr. Johnstone—I am second cousin to James Geoghegan, the deceased; I lived with him for 33 years in the capacity of servant; I did the general business of the house and attended him; he had a sister, named Mary Geoghegan; she died 17 or 18 years ago; she lived with him up to the time of his death; I know Thomas Luske; he was, I understood, a first cousin, once removed; I saw him at testator's house, at Kilbeggan, almost every Sunday, and sometimes during the week; he and deceased used to be in the parlour together; I recollect the day Geoghegan died; he was confined to his bed seven or eight days before his death; during this time he was very sick; about five or six days before his death he gave me £1,300; it was in notes; I cannot tell whether the notes were large ones or not, because I am not a person of education; I only know that the sum given me was £1,300 from his having told me so; he told me to keep that money, and that if any of the Ardnaglus people, meaning the Luskes, came to annoy her, to get the police to remove them; he told me to keep the money for myself, as no one else looked after him since his sister died; I heard of deceased getting Mr. Dowling to draw up a will, but I cannot say when; I never asked him to make a will for me, nor to give me anything; he told Mr. Cuffe, in my hearing, that I never interfered in his affairs; I never heard Geoghegan say that he would die like a rotten sheep in the streets of Dublin, nor anything like that; never heard him say that he would cut his throat; never heard him say he wished that some one would knock his brains out with a hammer; never heard him say that he was afraid to go into the streets lest he should be shot; never said to the deceased that he was worse than a beast of the field, but one Sunday, while he and Lusk were counting money during the celebration of mass, I said that they were worse than heathens; he said nothing in answer to that; one night also he sat up at the fire until about ten o'clock watching his money, when I threw a can of water on the fire, to make him go to bed—that was about two months before his death; he usually went to bed at nine o'clock; I may have told Luske that I had to put away the knives and razors from him; I never told Luske that I had found a rope with the deceased in his room, and that he wanted to hang himself; Luske used to attend the deceased nearly every day before his death, except the day immediately before his death; on the day of Geoghegan's death Luske asked me about his money and his will; I said that I knew nothing about either, and that he himself ought to know best about it, as he was the last person I saw counting it; I sent up the will to Mr. Cornwall by my brother, and I gave him also the £1,300.

Cross-examined by Dr. Battersby—I did not see the money for a long time after he came home from Dublin with it; on the day on which the money was astray I searched for it; I did not know where it was before being found; he said he did not know where it was; a man named Garrett Hogan also assisted in making the search; the money was found between the bed and the wall; this was between three and four months before his death; he always kept the money by himself; I heard him speak about putting it in Tullamore Bank; he got cross with me about three or four months before his death, but shortly before he died he told me that he was sorry for his cross conduct, as I had always cared him; he kept his money in a purse about his neck; he gave me his last will, which had been prepared by Mr. Dowling; I never saw the Rev. Mr. M'Elroy in the testator's house, but I have seen him once in Tullamore.

Rev. Matthew Pierce was next examined by Dr. Ball—He deposed I am parish priest of Kilbeggan, and have been there for upwards of 30 years; James Geoghegan was one of my parishioners; I knew him well all that time; I saw him two or three years before his death; I attended him before his death in the capacity of a clergyman; I also knew him previously as a friend, and visited him as such; I saw him out of his house during that time; I had religious services called stations at his house; I had several conversations with him; the stations were held at his house generally twice in the year; I think he was of sound and disposing mind, and intelligent for his condition in life; he mentioned to me that he had taken his money out of the funds, and that he was doubtful whether he had all the money he got or not, and being alone he was suspicious; I recommended him to lodge the money in the Tullamore Bank, as he might be robbed; I satisfied him that he had not lost anything, as he counted the money; he showed me the dockets; he was in his own house at the time it was counted; he said he would put the money in the bank, but he never told me that he had done so.

Cross-examined by Dr. Battersby—I am a legatee in the will; the deceased accused some one in the house of stealing a portion of his money; this was, perhaps, two months after taking the money out of the bank; I went to the testator's house, being requested to do so by Mary Rourke, on account of the suspicion which the testator had of her in relation to the money; when I saw him I think he had some of the money about his person; some of it, I believe, was also found in a press in his room, and some more up stairs; I did not assist in making the search; all the hundred pound notes were found upon his person; after I went to his house, I said to him that he must be under a mistake, as I could not suppose that his servant, Mary Rourke, would have defrauded him; when the money was counted it was found to be correct; I think it was I who counted the money, and that he handed me the notes; I never said to any one that I would have nothing to do with the will or the money of a man of such a mind; I never said that the second will of the 25th March, 1859, could not be established; I knew nothing at all about his wills; he said he had lost £100.

The Rev. Mr. Hope was next examined—He deposed, I am a catholic curate in the parish of Kilbeggan, and have been such for nearly five years; I knew the deceased James Geoghegan, but I had not many opportunities to see him during that time; I may have seen him in his house four times, but I am certain that I saw him on two occasions; the first time was at the end of March, 1859; the second time I saw him was about one month after; I visited him as a friend; I had conversations with him, but not on religious matters; on the second occasion he appeared to be alarmed lest his lease should be broken; on the first occasion he appeared to me to be perfectly rational, but on the second he seemed to me to be labouring under a delusion in regard to the lease.

Wm. Codd was next examined—I live in Kilbeggan, and knew the deceased well; I saw him in 1859; I saw him three or four times a week; I used to meet him in the street, and talk to him; as regards the state of his mind, he appeared to me to be a shrewd, clever man; I never saw any change in him before his death; I saw him about three weeks before his death; he was then the same rational person that I had known him to be previously; I heard that he went to Tullamore to make a will in March, 1859; he took a conacre from me in January last for the purpose of sowing potatoes in it; on that occasion he appeared to be as rational as any one in court.

Cornelius Byrne, being next examined by Mr. Johnstone, deposed—I have resided in Kilbeggan for 84 years; I knew the deceased all that time; his farm was small, perhaps about 15 acres; he was a quiet and easy man; I saw him a month or two before his death; he was walking along the road; he called my attention to a gate upon his land which had been smashed, and he remarked that those who did so could have purchased the turf they wanted for a few pence, while they did him a considerable injury by breaking his gate; during all the time I was acquainted with him he appeared to be one of the wisest men I ever met; I considered him so sensible a man that I would have taken his counsel on many things; I had heard that he was out of his mind, but I never believed that.

John Reilly, examined by the Solicitor-General, deposed that he was a shopkeeper in Kilbeggan, lived opposite the deceased, and knew him for 50 years; recollected the year 1859; believed that he was in as good a state of mind then as before; had no doubt whatever that he was quite competent to transact the ordinary affairs of life.

Cross-examined by Dr. Battersby—I never got any money from the deceased; the hearty old fellow would not give any one a penny of his money. (Laughter.)

The case for the the plaintiff here closed.

Dr. Battersby then addressed the jury for the defence, and contended that the will in question could not be sustained, as they would show, from indubitable evidence, that the testator was for a considerable time before his death in an unsound state of mind, and quite incompetent to dispose of his property.

Mr. Thomas Quinn, sub-sheriff of the county Westmeath, deposed—I knew James Geoghegan for twelve or thirteen years; I was not an acquaintance of his; in March, 1859, I met Mr. Dowling, the attorney, in Kilbeggan; I asked him what drove him there; he said he was about to make a will for James Geoghegan; I said that I was afraid he was "all wrong;" Mr. Dowling appeared surprised, and I then mentioned to him the following circumstance, as a proof of what I said:—while passing by his house one day he came over to me, and said, "They are going to take my land from me—can they do that"? I asked what land, and he then mentioned the lands upon the Tullamore and Harbor road; I then asked him how he held the land; he replied, "Upon a lease for my own life;" "Are you sure of that?" "Yes," said he, "the leases are within, and you can see them;" I then told him that they could not take the land from him during his lifetime, and that when he was dead he would not want it; he then said that he was obliged to me, and he hoped Mr. Cuffe and myself would take care of him; in the year 1858 I heard that Geoghegan went to Mr. Cuffe to get his will drawn; I wrote out the will, at Mr. Cuffe's dictation; I also witnessed the will; I saw him sign it; there were two copies of the will; one was given to Mary Rourke, and the other to Tom Luske; I am sure that that will was executed; according to the terms of the will, Luske got one half of the money, or about £750, and the other half was given to Mary Rourke; the land and houses were also distributed between them; that was the only time I had any lengthened conversation with the deceased from the time of making the will I have referred to.

The depositions of Thomas Luske, the defendant, were then read. It appeared that from his inability to travel any distance, the court allowed him to be examined by a commission. The depositions stated, that he (Luske) knew the deceased for 50 years. They were, in fact, constant companions, and the deceased liked him as much as man could like another. About 30 years ago, while both were returning from the fair of Tyrrell's Pass, they were waylaid by seven or eight men, who attacked them. Luske remained by the deceased, and defended him to the last, although both were severely beaten. Ever after that, he constantly expressed his gratitude to him, and said that he had saved his life. About 1847, the deceased was taken ill and appeared to be dying; he then gave him (Luske) bonus securities, and other matters representing property, to the amount of £1,000. He also got Mr. Cuffe to draw up his will, which was in his (Luske's) favour. On his recovery he handed back this property to him. Geoghegan always consulted him on money matters. Geoghegan made, to his (Luske's) knowledge, at least four wills. In March, 1859, he was labouring under a delusion as to his land, and as to Darby Kelly and himself having control over his money. He also was heard to say that he would cut his throat; that he wished some one would knock his brains out with a hammer, and other things which showed that his mind was quite unsettled. He (Luske) had no doubt, too, that he was greatly under the influence of Mary Rourke, and very much afraid of her.

Mr. William Cuffe, of Kilbeggan, was next examined, and deposed—I knew the deceased and his sister; I was named in the will referred to as executor, but I did not act; his sister died about seventeen years ago; he had then about £1,100 or £1,200; I was aware at the time of the exact amount which he had, for he laid it out through me; it was subsequently put into the funds; I knew Luske; Geoghegan always expressed himself grateful to Luske for the assistance he gave him when waylaid; in December, 1858, he showed me the will, which Mr. Dowling had drawn up for him; in it he gave about one half his money to Lusk, and a life interest in the other half to Mary Rourke, and the remainder was to go to Dr. Cullen for building the Catholic College at Stephen's-green; he said he was not satisfied with the clause conveying the money to Dr. Cullen, and called my attention to it; I told him it would be better to give that money to his poor relations, though, if he had a great deal of property to dispose of, he might as well, perhaps, give it for such a purpose; he cancelled that will by tearing his name off it; according to his directions I prepared another will for him, and it was executed; it was shortly after he made the will of 1858, that he appeared to be under the delusion about the land; from the manner in which he talked about it I could not consider him sensible, but on other matters he was sensible enough; I heard him speak frequently about Mary Rourke; he was always afraid that she would leave him; I have heard him often say, too, he would leave her independent; I heard him say some seven or eight weeks before his death, and on previous occasions that he was watched.

Cross-examined by Dr. Ball—I believe he was competent to make the will in 1858, but not the one in 1859, as he declined in health and in his senses in the interval; I did not care how he left his money; I had no particular objection to his leaving any money for the Catholic College, but I thought, as he had not much property, it would be better to leave it all to his poor relatives.

At the close of this evidence, the court adjourned to half-past ten this morning.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The Sourander, of Bjornberg.

The Queen's Proctor moved on foot of the decree pronounced in an interventional suit for mariners' wages that he might be at liberty to draw out of the funds in registry, to the credit of the cause, a sum of £284 3s 7d for wages, and a sum of £27 18s for kettle money, with such further sum for conduct money as the court, upon the report of the registrar, should have ascertained to be sufficient.

The Registrar's report set forth the amount of conduct money which had been awarded by the court to the master and crew of the Russian barque, the Fortuna, of Riga, upon a late occasion, covering their expenses, by Liverpool, to Hull, and from thence, by ship, to Riga, or some neighbouring port in Russia.

The Court—The scale presented for consideration in this report may be adopted, in the present instance, without any alteration, the same route homeward being equally available to these Russian subjects as had been to their countrymen on board the Fortuna. Had the winter, indeed, set in with its usual severity in the Baltic, other and, perhaps, very different arrangements should have become necessary to adopt; but, as the advices to the very latest day have spoken of the navigation of that sea as being open to Cronstadt, there was no occasion then to have recourse to them. Let the sums reported—namely, £3 16s as conduct money for the master, and £3 6s for each of the crew—be decreed, and direct the registrar to pay out of the funds, to the credit of this cause, the full sum of £345 11s 7d, being the aggregate amount of wages, conduct money, and kettle money, as moved for.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In the matter of John Kelly, a bankrupt.

The bankrupt was a trader at Ballymahon, in the county of Longford, and the meeting was for proof of debts, choice of assignee and surrender. Mr. Greaves appeared for the petitioning creditor, and Mr. Sidney, with Mr. M'Nally, appeared for the bankrupt. Mr. Hanly, a creditor for a large amount, was appointed assignee.

Mr. Martin appeared for Messrs. Martin, timber merchant, and proposed examining the bankrupt as to certain transactions in which he was concerned.

Mr. Sidney objected to any examination until the schedule came in.

Mr. Perry appeared for Mr. Longworth, who alleged that the bankrupt had passed a bill with his (Logworth's) name forged on it.

Mr. Levy said that the statement was untrue.

The bill was produced and the bankrupt swore that Mr. Longworth wrote his name on it; it was an accommodation bill, he having accommodated Mr. Longworth with his name. The bankrupt said Longworth was in court, and let him contradict the statement if he could.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. Greaves.

Agent to the bankrupt—Mr. M'Nally.

In re Thomas Lynch, an insolvent.

This case had been adjourned from the previous day. The insolvent was secretary to a Loan Fund Society, and was opposed on the grounds of a breach of trust and concealment of property.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., appeared for the society.

Mr. Levy was for the insolvent, and said that if he had done anything wrong he had atoned for it by paying the society a sum of £132, and mortgaging his property to them.

Judge Berwick said he thought the original offence was condoned, and he would not remand him for the original fraud.

Mr. Heron then called on the court to remand him under the discretionary clause.

Mr. Levy objected to this. There was no instance where a party failing to make out a penal case were allowed to fall back on the discretionary clause.

The case was adjourned again until this morning.

Judge Lynch was occupied during the day in hearing the examination of witnesses in the case of Maguire and Hughes, and also in some private arrangement cases.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Hargreave.)

SALE OF ESTATE IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

In re the estate of William Ellis and others, assignees of Frederick P. Barnes, owners; Frances Robbins and others, petitioners.

This estate, held in fee simple, consisted of one moiety of the lands of Poorswood, *alias* Powerswood, situate in the barony of Gowran, and county Kilkenny. The property was sold in one lot, containing 204a 3r 30p, with a nett profit of £146 6s 2d. Mr. Wellesley Bond Jennings, of Gardiner's-place, bought at £3,100.

Two estates in the counties of Wexford and Tyrone—those of George Powell Houghton, owner and petitioner, and Henry and Charles Echlin, owners and petitioners—were set up for sale, but, owing to want of bidders, they had to be adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Two boys, named James Doyle and William Smith, were brought up in custody of 139 B, charged by Ann Cunningham under the following circumstances. She stated that she saw these two boys in a lane off Smithfield, with a basket containing two loaves of sugar, and apparently deliberating as to how they could best dispose of it. The constable then happened to come up and they ran away leaving the sugar behind them. He however pursued and captured them.—The property has not yet been claimed, and the prisoners were remanded.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Persons covered with sores, objects loathsome to the sight, who, in the words of the poet, were "to the mere despair of surgery," and who themselves felt that they had nothing to look forward to but the grave—poor wretches who had been ejected from hospitals as utterly incurable—have, at last been restored to good looks, to good health, and perfect happiness by the joint agency of Holloway's world-renowned Pills and Ointment. No patient need be disheartened though apparently half eaten up with ulcerous sores, who has these marvellous remedies within his reach. The Pills rapidly purify the blood and improve the constitution, while this benign and powerful Ointment is healing every sore.

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BIRTHS.

Gibson—November 12, at Woodfield, Quebec, Canada East, the wife of Captain Gibson, 1st battalion 16th Regiment, of a daughter.

M'Dermott—November 29, at Cowley-place, the wife of John M'Dermott, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Burns and Arbuthnot—November 27, at Mavisbank House, by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, John Burns, Esq., Glasgow, to Emily, eldest daughter of George C. Arbuthnot, Esq., of Mavisbank, Midlothian.

Roe and Harte—November 27, in St. Michael's Church, Limerick, by the Rev. H. N. Willis, George Roe, Esq., Baker, King's County, third son of Thomas Roe, Esq., Coolin, Queen's County, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late Henry Harte, Esq., Gortroe, county Limerick.

DEATH.

Tarleton—October 4, at Benares, Bengal, the Rev. Edward Weldon Tarleton, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, eldest son of Robert W. Tarleton, Esq., Newtown House, King's County.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—ARRIVED—Empire Queen, St. John's, N.B., general cargo; Saxon, Pomaron and St. Ubes; Daniel, Rouen, general cargo; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Neptune, Bridgewater, bricks; Argo, Swansea, iron; fifteen colliers.

SAILED—Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Enterprise, Cardiff, oats; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Dec. 1.
Morning, 12h 35m. | Evening, 12h [illegible]

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